

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.

TWO MEMBERS OF THE TRANSVAAL PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.



MR. P. J. JOUBERT.



MR. S. J. PAUL KRÜGER.



THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL: THE BOERS' METHOD OF FIGHTING.—SEE PAGE 120.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Thickholms, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, the wife of Edward Hildred Carile, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at East Cowes, Isle of Wight, the Hon. Mrs. Foley Vereker, of a son.
On the 27th ult., at Caley Hall, Odley, Yorkshire, the wife of Count de Lapastore, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at 6, Clarendon-road, Kensington, the wife of the Hon. H. A. Lawrence, of a daughter.
On the 26th ult., at Gibraltar, the wife of Captain the Hon. Fitzwilliam Elliot, 33rd Highlanders, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 15th ult., at Clifton parish church, by the Rev. T. H. Clark, Walter Davis (son of the late William Davis, Esq., of Parkrange, Durdham Down, Bristol), 1st Lieutenant 1st Brigade Sussex Artillery, M.I.L., M.C.S. (London), Fellow of the Society of Arts, late of Fitzroy-square, W., to Aline Agnes, second daughter of Henry Bengough, Esq., of Clifton, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at Benwell West Park, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, James S. Field, in the 75th year of his age. It is requested that all relations and friends omitted will accept of this intimation.
On the 7th ult., at 23, Richmond-terrace, Clapham-road, S.W., Eliza Gilchrist Weekes, widow of the late Richard Weekes, in her 73rd year. Deeply lamented.
On the 26th ult., at Muchlegate House, York, Henrietta Matilda Crompton, aged 87, fourth daughter of the late Joshua Crompton, Esq., of Esholt Hall, Yorkshire.
On the 25th ult., at Sherford Park, Frant, the Hon. Percy Ashburnham, aged 81.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 12.

SUNDAY, FEB. 6.

Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.
Moon's First Quarter, 0.54 a.m.
Morning Lessons: Prov. i.; Matt. xxi. 1-23. Evening Lessons: Prov. iii. or viii.; Acts xxi. 37-xxii. 23.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Irons; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. E. Carr Glyn, Vicar of Kensington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Spence, Vicar of St. Pancras.

MONDAY, FEB. 7.

Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. A. O. Stead on Beauty of Touch and Tone: the Piano and Organ).
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Sir Henry S. Maine on Succession to Thrones).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Third Lettsomian Lecture by Sir Joseph Fayrer).
Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Rural Water Supply).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. S. Kinn on the Truths of Revelation Confirmed by Science; and the Rev. H. G. Tomkins on Biblical Proper Names).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Armitage on Drawing Objects in Motion).
English Dialect Society, anniversary, Free Library, Manchester, noon.
Society of Arts, Cator Lecture 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Rigg on Watchmaking).

TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Colson and Mr. C. H. Meijer on Portsmouth Dockyard Extension Works).
Actuaries' Institute, 5 p.m.
Photographic Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Burgon on Divinity; and on the 9th, 10th, and 11th).
British Museum reopens.
Horticultural Society, anniversary, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor S. Colvin on the Amazons).
Hunterian Society, annual meeting, 7.30 p.m.; oration, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Hungerford Pollen on the Present Condition of the Art of Wood Carving in England).
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
The speaker's Levee, 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Francis Hueffer on the Troubadours).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Monier Williams on the Castes and Trades of India).
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Armitage on the Finish of Works of Art).
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. J. S. Adams on Earth-Currents—Electric Tides).
Royal Society of Musicians, annual festival, St. James's Hall, 6.30 p.m. (the Duke of Connaught in the chair).

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Lieut.-Col. C. R. Shervinton on Army Transports).
Society of Arts, Indian Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. Hyde Clarke on the Gold-Fields of India).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor R. S. Ball on the Distances of the Stars, 9 p.m.).
Astronomical Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. W. M. Wynell Mayow on the Finest Passages in each Section of Shakespeare's Works).
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. A. Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise").

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

Physical Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Sidney Colvin on the Amazons).
Hunterian Society, annual dinner.
Ladies' Sanitary Association, Society of Arts, 5.30 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson; first of a course of nine lectures on Food, Digestion, &c.).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
Jan.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Miles.	In.
23	30.197	33.2	—	—	0-10	36.1	32.0	N. NW.	118
24	30.219	25.6	24.0	94	—	31.6	25.0	NW. E.	103
25	29.917	23.6	18.0	82	9	27.9	18.7	E. ENE.	252
26	29.551	24.2	23.0	96	10	34.0	17.5	NE. ENE.	168
27	29.233	37.9	37.7	99	10	41.7	31.0	SE. S.	116
28	29.125	37.7	37.0	98	10	41.3	35.4	ENE. WSW.	148
29	28.833	44.9	43.2	94	10	46.9	40.8	S. SW.	340

* Rain and snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.185	30.276	30.004	29.694	29.700	29.094	29.018
Temperature of Air	31.2	25.2	24.5	21.0	30.6	37.0	44.8
Temperature of Evaporation	31.5	26.0	23.0	21.2	30.3	36.8	45.0
Direction of Wind	N.	NW.	ENE.	NE.	SE.	NNE.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 45	7 10	7 35	8 35	9 18	10 7	10 35
11 30	11 55	12 20	1 18	2 05	2 50	3 35
6 45	7 10	7 35	8 35	9 18	10 7	10 35

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
THE TURQUOISE RING, by G. W. Godfrey, Music by Lionel Benson; a new sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. A MUSICAL FAMILY, concluding with A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law, Music by King Hall. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Instituted in 1738. Incorporated in 1780. For the Support and Maintenance of Aged and Indigent Musicians, their Widows and Orphans. 12, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, W.
PATRONESS—Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN.
PATRONS.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

The 143rd ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place on THURSDAY, FEB. 10, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street.

President of the day—H.R.H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, K.G.

Dinner at Half-past Six for Seven o'clock precisely.
The following eminent Artists have kindly promised their assistance:—Madame Leonora Brahms, Madame Mary Cummings, Mr. W. H. Burgon; Pianoforte, Lady Benedict, Violin, Mr. J. T. Carrodus; the South London Choral Association, Conductor Mr. L. G. Venables; the Band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey (by permission of Colonel Clive); at the Pianoforte, Master Carrodus and Mr. Fountain Mee.

The donations, life subscriptions of 10 guineas, legacies, and subscriptions received during the year are announced during the evening; and the Committee is most anxious that the list should be as large on this as on any previous occasion; and any such will be most thankfully acknowledged.

A limited number of Ladies' Tickets, admitting to the Balcony, 5s. each.
Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had of the Committee; at St. James's Hall; of Mr. J. W. Standen, 43, Albert-street, Mornington-crescent; and of the Secretary, Mr. Stanley Lucas, 84, New Bond-street, W.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY'S

SCHOOLS, affording a Home, Education, and Clothing to the Children of Parents who have moved in a Superior Station of Life, Orphans or not, of any nation. The ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's, on FEB. 23, 1881, at 8 o'clock, by the permission of the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in the Chair, supported by the Lord Mayor, M.P., and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are earnestly solicited for the Building Fund, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Sir G. H. Mills, Bart., M.P., 67, Lombard-street; the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 24, Lombard-street; or by B. H. Evans, Secretary, Office, 53, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, including a Collection of Drawings by John Flaxman, R.A., is NOW OPEN. Open from Nine till Six, one Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence; or, bound in cloth, with Pencil, one Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRIESTHOOD," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORICAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tenyson's Tragedy, "THE CUP," at 7.45.—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terry. "THE CORICAN BROTHERS," at 8.30.—Mr. Irving, Box Office (Mr. Hurst), 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram. THE CUP every Saturday Morning.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Managers, Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening, doors open at 8.30. At Seven, THE LOTTERY TICKET; at 7.45, VALENTINE AND ORSON. MORNING PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open, 1.30. THE VOKES FAMILY, Master C. Lauri, Mr. J. G. Taylor, &c. Box-Office open Ten to Five Daily.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR

TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 8.20 p.m.
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THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY

SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.45 and 11.30 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m., and 12 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 3.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1881.

The repulse of Sir George Colley at Laing's Neck, on the Transvaal Frontier, the lamentable loss of life which occurred there and the possible danger to which his small force, although intrenched and defended by artillery, is exposed, have raised in this country some questions of deep interest, to which, at the beginning of the week, Mr. Childers, the War Secretary, gave, on the part of the Government, as satisfactory a reply as can be looked for at present. Before, however, adverting to the political problems arising out of the contest, it is certainly due to the Authorities at the War Office to recognise with warm approval the promptitude with which they have taken steps to give ample efficiency to the British military forces in that part of South Africa. The struggle between the Transvaal Boers and the Queen's Government is, at best, a wretched business. The annexation which has proved the occasion of it has been found to have been brought about by means which reflect no credit upon our South African policy. Sir Theophilus Shepstone, carrying out the intentions of Lord Carnarvon in a precipitate and imperious spirit, fell into a blunder which he should vigilantly have guarded against, and that blunder has since been persistently upheld. It is quite clear now that the Dutch population of the Transvaal never did assent to the transfer of their allegiance from the Republic under which they lived to the Government of her Majesty. It is equally clear that they are passionately attached to their national independence, and that they have with them the sympathy of almost all Dutch-speaking people in the Colony, as well as out of it. Their strength has been underrated; their cohesiveness has been taken no account of. Their declarations both of sentiment and of determination have been met by overweening incredulity, and now we are reaping the harvest of folly which, some time since, we sowed for ourselves. We cannot decently retreat from our false position, and we cannot go forward without further tarnishing the fair name and fame of the United Kingdom. Under such circumstances, it became a very important question whether, in the course of re-establishing the position we had lost, we were bound to treat the Boers as rebels, or as belligerents entitled to the courtesies and usages of war. We are glad to find that the Cabinet have, in substance, adopted the latter alternative. Sir George Colley, from the beginning of his advance, has followed the example of the Boers, who have released most of the prisoners taken by them, and have acted with courtesy and humanity in the matter of our wounded.

What we are to do with the Transvaal when we have again placed it (as there is no doubt we shall shortly do) under the restraint of conquest, must be left for consideration when the time shall have arrived that our policy will be the object of our own free choice. This country, we believe, takes no interest in the perpetuation of a connection between itself and what was formerly the "South African Republic." There are no ties of national honour needing to be severed in order to the practical renunciation of a mistaken method for the pacification of our Colonial Dominions. It is quite possible to make arrangements with the Boers which will guarantee the proper treatment of the Native populations, and the quiet of contiguous colonies, without refusing the restitution of national independence to the Boers. Indeed, it has been intimated, upon what seems to be sufficient authority, that they are quite ready, on the assumption that their independence will be restored, to agree to any reasonable *modus vivendi* we can propose to them for the purpose of ensuring the practical advantages we sought to gain, whether for ourselves or for others, for commerce or for the protection of natives, by merging the authority of the Republic in that of her Most Gracious Majesty. The time has not arrived, although we trust it is not very remote, when the settlement of the South African problem upon an equitable and durable basis can be effected. Meanwhile, however, public opinion at home is but little inclined to sanction high-handed proceedings, in the conduct of a dispute which, even if it can be rationally accounted for, must be unequivocally condemned.

There is a continuance, we may almost say an increase, of embarrassment in South-Eastern Europe. Mr. Goschen goes back to Constantinople to resume the mission with which he was originally intrusted. The Porte has not come to the end of its dilatory and evasive tactics. Her Majesty's Government, we are told by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question regarding the relations of Turkey and Greece, "are not engaged on any isolated action, and they trust that the negotiations at present going on may lead to such united action being taken by the Powers as will bring about a peaceable solution of the Frontier question." That such may be the case is probably the wish of nineteen twentieths of the educated people in Europe. But experience does not lend much strength to the hope entertained by her Majesty's Government. Neither Turkey nor Greece exhibits a temper favourable to any permanent compromise of their claims. The Ottoman Empire, financially at least, is *in extremis*, and Greece has reached a point from which it is more difficult to go back towards prudence than to go forward to ruin. They resemble ships at sea which are swayed hither and thither by a resistless current, which can be steered by no rudder, and which are in visible danger of coming into collision one with another. What the upshot will be cannot be foreseen. Turkey has reason to dread insurrection in the European Provinces yet remaining to her. Greece is not unnaturally impatient to make some use of the army she has raised and equipped. The Concert of Powers remains unbroken, but seems to be so weakly held together as to be incapable of any direct action one way or another. It is unsafe, therefore, to assume that war on the Eastern Question is impossible. But it would be so utterly contrary to the interests and policy of all the great Powers at the present time that some way will probably be found of preventing a conflagration which, once kindled, would probably involve the ruin of more than one great European State.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual soirée and distribution of prizes of No. 1 (Chelsea) company of the South Middlesex took place on Thursday week at the Vestry-Hall, King's-road Chelsea, when a large and fashionable assembly were present. After a few remarks as to the satisfactory state of the company from Captain Bird, the Countess of Cadogan presented the prizes to the successful competitors. After the ceremony Sir Charles Dilke and the Earl of Cadogan made short speeches.

The winter inspection and presentation of prizes of the London Scottish corps were made last Saturday evening in Westminster Hall by General Sir Frederick Roberts. The muster amounted to nearly 500, the effective strength of the regiment at the end of 1880 being 685. The presentations included Lord Elcho's Challenge Cup, value £100, D company being the winner; Lady Elcho's Challenge Cup, value £50, gained by Private G. Wright, Lieut.-Colonel Lumsden's Challenge Cup, value £100, the winning team belonging to D company; and the Matheson Challenge Cup, value 50 guineas, won by Private G. Wright. The commanding officer (Lieut.-Colonel Lumsden) was in command, the honorary Colonel, Lord Elcho, M.P., being present, and most of the officers on duty. The public attendance included a large number of ladies. After the inspection Colonel Lumsden congratulated the regiment on the presence of such a distinguished general officer, which he attributed to Sir Frederick's "fancy for Highlanders." The ceremony of actually handing the prizes to the winners was performed by Mrs. Lumsden, Sir F. Roberts standing during its progress on her right. The gallant General, who was received with hearty cheers, addressing the regiment, said it had always been a great pleasure to him to be associated in any way with the Volunteers, or to assist in the smallest degree in the volunteer movement. He could not, he said, pay the London Scottish a greater compliment than to tell them that from their well set up and soldier-like appearance he considered that they were well worthy of being associated even with those two grand Scotch regiments, the 72nd and 92nd, which for nearly two years he had had the honour to have under his command.

Private Salter and Lieut.-Colonel Farrell were the winners of the winter series of Subscription Prizes competed for by members of the 4th Kent Rifles Regimental Club, at Plumstead, on the 29th ult.; conditions same as 1st Stage Queen's, 1880, but with Snider rifles.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

On Thursday afternoon, the twenty-seventh ultimo, being the first day of the beneficent Thaw, I sped on a (to me) very agreeable errand, to the new, spacious, and handsomely decorated Vestry-Hall in High-street, Kensington. At three o'clock on the afternoon in question was to be held the first annual meeting of the Kyrle Society, with, as president of that Society, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, K.G., in the chair. H.R.H. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, who is vice-president of the Kyrle Society, was to accompany her illustrious brother. I felt in the highest of spirits—yes, quite elated—as I was being rapidly driven to Kensington. I think that I could have embraced my cheerful Jehu and shaken hands with the policeman who received me at the door of the Vestry-Hall. How beautifully diminishing were the hillocks of dirty snow, piled up breast-high by a careful municipality; or rather by the parochial bodies tinkering and blundering in the absence of any central municipality at all. How sweet was the look of the streams of mud and slush which made the roadways all but impassable to foot passengers. Ah! happy afternoon! Ah, "Lovely London." "You are to hear something more about "Lovely London" anon. The halcyon time had come, and I rejoiced, "all on account"—not of "Eliza;" I do not know the party—but of the Kyrle Society, and of the blessed Thaw which permitted me to reach the Society's place of meeting.

The Kensington Vestry-Hall was thronged by a brilliant assemblage, in which, I think, ladies predominated. The eloquent and sagacious address of Prince Leopold has been so fully reported in all the newspapers that there is no need for me to say anything more about a speech which so exhaustively explained the meaning and object of the Kyrle Society, than that it was listened to with the greatest attention, and was greeted at its close with the greatest enthusiasm.

It happened, however, that, in addition to Prince Leopold's well-weighed and, in parts, pathetic prolixion, some very excellent speeches were delivered by distinguished persons on the platform; but these speeches the gentlemen of the press present only very briefly reported, or failed to report at all. For example, Dr. Allechin, of Charing-cross Hospital, spoke long and graphically on the pleasure which had been derived by hospital patients from the artistic decoration of certain wards under the auspices of the Society. Dr. Allechin incidentally mentioned an absurd objection which had been taken to these embellishments, on the ground that the contemplation of arabesques, and scrolls, and pictured flower-work might distract the minds of cerebrally affected patients and superinduce delirium. In this connection I remember, nearly a score of years ago, the late Sir Charles (then Dr.) Hood, Chief Physician to Bethlehem Hospital, telling me that most pleasantly soothing effects on the minds of his unhappy patients had been produced by the exhibition of the beautiful steel engravings which Mr. Henry Graves, the publisher, of Pall Mall, had generously presented to the Governors to beautify withal the hitherto desolate walls of Bedlam. Thus Mr. Henry Graves, although he knew it not, was unconsciously one of the precursors of the Kyrle Society.

Mr. William Morris also, poet, artist, and arbiter of Art Furniture and Decoration, spoke at length, and with genuine eloquence. "If," said the author of "The Earthly Paradise" in the course of his speech, "it should seem impossible to change this London of the Nineteenth Century into what it was called in the old ballad, 'Lovely London,' it would be only because people would not set themselves to this work with determination."

The Poet was born in Roscate and Golden times, and he is not to be shackled by the fetters of Fact. Respected Mr. William Morris, there was never such a place as "Lovely London." The British metropolis during the Middle Ages was a chaotic maze of narrow and tortuous streets, full of inexpressibly filthy hovels, dominated by some very splendid examples of Gothic architecture. The thoroughfares were unpaved, unlit, and undrained, destitute of a water supply, destitute of any proper appliances of sanitation. Read Ben Jonson's comedies bearing on London life, written at a period, even, when medievalism had passed away. Read Dr. Guy on "Public Health." The quaintness of the architecture, and the picturesqueness of the costumes of the people in the London of the Middle Ages, I frankly admit; otherwise respected Mr. Morris, "Lovely London" was as unlovely as old Paris:—

Un amas confus de maisons;
Des croûtes dans toutes les rues;
Ponts et portes, palais, prisons;
Boutiques bien ou mal pourvues.

Finally, "Lovely London" was periodically decimated by the Plague, the Sweating Sickness, and the Black Death.

Mem.: There is no "lovelier" city in the picturesque sense than New Orleans. The villas in the outskirts of the Crescent City, with their gardens glowing in mid-winter with orange-trees in full fruit, bananas and japonicas, remind one of those Pompeian street scenes which the French painters during the Second Empire loved so well to paint. But the Angel of Death annually stalks through these beauteous avenues; and the capital of Louisiana is a city full of mothers trembling lest the Yellow Fever should start up on the threshold and snatch their babes from them.

So I came away from the first annual meeting of the Kyrle Society much edified (not "edifying," as my good friends the printers made me say last week with reference to the Rothschild-Perugia marriage) by what I had heard. It is a vast pity that besides the speeches at which I have glanced those of Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Dr. Andrew Clark, and Mr. Kegan Paul were left wholly unreported, or nearly so.

Since last Thursday I have been importuned—I will not say pestered—by a large number of estimable ladies and gentlemen, both by letter and by word of mouth, to tell them "all about" the Kyrle Society: what it has done, what it

means to do, and how it intends to do it. In reply, I beg to refer my catechists, first, to the poems of Mr. Alexander Pope, and to the well-known passage,

From the dry rock who bade the waters flow!
Not to the skies in useless columns tost,
Or in proud falls magnificently lost;
But clear and artless, pouring through the plain
Health to the sick and solace to the swain.

Having refreshed their memories as to what Mr. Pope has to say touching John Kyrle, let them turn to "Chambers's Book of Days," Vol. II. p. 556-7, and they will find an excellently digressive biography of "the Man of Ross," the beneficent esquire of Herefordshire, who succeeded in doing, during his long life of eighty-four years, on an annual income of a few hundred pounds, an immensity of social good. I fancy that the Kyrle Society are anxious to do, collectively, that which John Kyrle, with such signal success, did individually. The Society, it strikes me, might help the object which they have in view if in their prospectus they printed a short summarised biography of the Man of Ross. It is irritating to read would-be jocose paragraphs about the "Kyrle your Hair Society;" or inquiries as to whether the Society has anything to do with the Scottish game of "curling."

In a recent sale of rare books and MSS. at Messrs. Sotheby's I find that the original manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering" sold for £390. The purchaser of this and his other choice lots was an American gentleman; and indeed our Transatlantic cousins seem to be taking from us all the bibliographical rarities on which, for love or money, they can possibly lay hold. Still, I do not envy the purchaser of the original manuscript of "Guy Mannering," for which I think a greatly excessive price was paid. After all, the MS. of an entire book is not much more interesting than a sucked orange. I would much rather have an unedited letter of Sir Walter's writing. There is not much (to me) more interesting in the multiplied Scott autograph in "Guy Mannering" than in the manuscript of the "Bride of Lammermoor," which was written by John Ballantyne and "Willie" Laidlaw from Sir Walter's dictation. Although there is a facsimile page of the original MS. of "Ivanhoe" opposite Scott's portrait in Lockhart's "Life," nearly the whole of that superb romance, so the Magician's biographer tells us, was dictated. So was the "Legend of Montrose."

On the other hand, there was also sold a few days since at Sotheby's a copy of the "Histrio-mastix, The Player's Scourge; or Actors' Tragedie," by William Prynne; London, 1633. I am astonished to find that this extremely rare and curious book should have fetched no more than seven pounds fifteen shillings. It is rare for the reason that the edition was seized by the law officers of the Crown, and, as much of it as could be got together, burned by the hands of the Common Hangman. It is curious for the reason that in many hundred pages of very small type Prynne has brought to bear an immense amount of learning, sacred and profane, against not only plays and players, music and dancing, but also against hunting, "Christmas keeping," bonfires, Maypoles and dressing up houses with green ivy. "Histrio-mastix" is, in short, a "Whole Body of Puritanism." It explains the *raison d'être* of "Hudibras."

The proceedings against Prynne, his printer and publisher, for libel in the Court of Star Chamber, are strange reading. You shall find them, at large, in Hargreave's "State Trials," two portly tomes of which are serving me as a desk as I write these "Echoes." The Lords Justices of the Camera Stellata successively passed sentence on the convicted defendant; and there would be something almost comic, were there not much more that is revolting, in the ferocity of the Earl of Dorset in apostrophising the author of "Histrio-mastix." Here is a fragment of the "screed":—

Mr. Prynne, I do declare you to be a Schism-maker in the Church, a Sedition-Sower in the Commonwealth, a Wolf in Sheep's Clothing; in a word, omnium malorum nequissimus. I shall fine him Ten Thousand pounds, which is more than he is worth, yet less than he deserveth. I will set him at liberty no more than a Plagued Man or a Mad Dog, who, tho' he cannot Bite, he will Foam; he is so far from being a Sociable Soul that he is not a Rational Soul; he is fit to live in Dens with such Beasts of Prey as Wolves and Tygers like himself. . . . Now for Corporal Punishment, my Lords, whether I should burn him in the Forehead or slit him in the Nose; for I find that it is Confessed of all that Dr. Leighton's offence was less than Mr. Prynne's, then why should Mr. Prynne have a less punishment. . . . I should be loth that he should escape with his ears, for he might get a Periwigg, which he now so much inveighs against, and so hide them, or force his Conscience to make use of his unlovely Love Locks on each side. Therefore I would have him branded in the Forehead, slit in the Nose, and his Ears cropt too.

Prodigious Earl of Dorset! Excellent was the service done by this considerate and merciful nobleman to the cause of the Liberty of the English Press.

A "Commander R.N." makes the following truly sensible suggestion anent exorbitant cab-fares under great stress of weather. "In our seaports," writes my correspondent, "where the charges for boat hire are established by law, as cab-fares are in London, when the weather is rough the Harbour Master hoists a certain signal, which indicates that during the time of the signal's flying the boatman shall be entitled to charge an additional half fare. When the weather is very bad indeed, another signal is hoisted providing that for the nonce double fares for boat-hire may be charged. Would it be possible," my correspondent proceeds to ask, "to institute something of a similar nature in London," with reference to cabs and omnibuses, during exceptionally rigorous weather? Unfortunately, the metropolitan cab-fares are fixed by Act of Parliament; and I doubt whether the police authorities would be legally justified in temporarily suspending during a frost of Siberian severity the rules of a hard-and-fast and, on the whole, very stupid tariff.

There is something the matter—not structurally, but "institutionally"—with the Temple Bar Memorial. I do not intend to break my pledge to abstain in future from speaking ill of the Dragon, which some people persist in calling a

Griffin, and which Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., in a question put in the Commons, styled an "heraldic beast." But, somehow or another, the First Commissioner of Works, appears to have arrived at the conclusion (rather tardily) that the Memorial which stops the way between the Temple and the New Law Courts is not handsome, that it is an obstruction, that a great mistake was made in erecting it at all, and that it might be conveniently carted away and re-erected (but without the Dragon) somewhere else. All this would seem to mean that the voice of Public Opinion, which in this matter of the Obstructive Memorial first found expression in this Journal, and in this page, is worth listening to.

More than this, there are dark, but not distant, rumours current that the Civic authorities themselves are inclined to give up the Memorial on its present site as a bad job, and are not indisposed to admit that the Dragon has not a leg to stand upon. It is true that I read that a delegation from the Court of Common Council is about to wait on the First Commissioner of Works, and beg him not to press for the removal of the obstruction until the New Law Courts have been completed. I look upon this as a mere device for gaining time. Perhaps the Common Council are vaguely hoping with Mr. Micawber that "something will turn up." The public have a very short memory, and it may be that the City Fathers shrewdly surmise that if the Memorial be left alone for the present its Obstructiveness, in the hurry-scurry of events, may be forgotten. Somebody asked the French philosopher Fontenelle, when he was nearly ninety, how old he was. "Hush!" he replied, putting one forefinger to his lip, while with the other he pointed skywards, "Don't put them in mind of it." The Parcae, however, remembered him one fine morning and duly snipped his thread. The Memorial will not be forgotten; and down it will come.

Nor is it at all beyond the range of probability that some of these days, when Mr. Street's superb new Palace of Justice is finished and the area before it is structurally "revised and settled," the very ugly and obstructive Church of St. Clement Danes will be demolished and removed to some other site. I am fully aware that, although St. Clement's Church was not actually built by Sir Christopher Wren, the work of its erection was superintended by that illustrious architect, who gave his services gratuitously. But the tower and steeple belong to the reign of George the First, and they were cobbled and patched as recently as 1839. I have heard, too, that the organ is one of Father Schmidt's manufacture; and I know that in the north gallery there yet remains the pew in which Samuel Johnson used to worship. Both these interesting relics might be conveniently removed to a new site. The existing fabric is architecturally ugly and locally obstructive.

Malton, in his "Picturesque Tour through London," in 1792, roundly says of St. Clement's Church that it is "a disgusting fabric, and so obtruded on the street as to be the cause of much inconvenience and danger to the public." There was a talk at the time (see Ireland's "Inns of Court") of pulling down Temple Bar and re-erecting it on the river-bank in the Temple Garden; "and," adds crusty old Malton, "whilst an extensive improvement is carrying into execution, this unsightly church is to remain and Temple Bar is to be taken away. The church so conspicuously placed, and which will then be more conspicuous, is a disgrace to architecture; while Temple Bar, on the contrary, has some merit as a building, and deserves to be retained as marking the entrance into the capital of the British Empire." For the credit of Sir Christopher, let it be noted that the name of the architect who, in 1686, designed the body of the ugly church was Edward Pearce.

In a very amusing, and, in the main, trustworthy *olla podrida* of theatrical reminiscences and anecdotes, just published, and called "Old Drury Lane: Fifty Years' Recollections of Author, Actor, and Manager," by Edward Stirling (Chatto and Windus), there is a story told about my dear Mother which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed, since Mr. Stirling has curiously mis-related it.

The author of "Old Drury" states that my mother, who was a teacher of Italian singing, had been engaged to teach "the Ladies Pierrepont," nieces of the Great Duke of Wellington. "A long lesson, given on a hot July day, exhausted Madame so much that she was compelled to hurry into a tavern in Brook-street, on her way home, to have a glass of ale. Leaving the house hastily, she ran against Wellington, who was passing. Dreadfully alarmed, she said, 'Your Grace, I know you saw me come out; but I could not help it, upon my word; I was so thirsty.' The Duke replied, smiling, 'My dear Madame, if I had been in your position I should have done the same: quite right. Good morning, Madame.'"

If Mr. Edward Stirling (whom I have known ever since I was a boy) had written to me before he put this anecdote in print, I would have told him accurately what the Hero of Waterloo did say, and what my mother did not say, on the occasion in question. She was coming, on a broiling summer's day, from giving a lesson, not to "the Ladies Pierrepont," but at Grosvenor House. Overcome by heat and thirst, she did enter a public-house and order and drink, not a glass of ale, but half a pint of porter from a pewter measure (which beer she declared to be more delicious than any champagne she had ever tasted); and on emerging from the tavern she did stumble upon Arthur, Duke of Wellington and Prince of Waterloo. But she did not proffer (nor would have any well-bred gentlewoman have proffered) any kind of explanation or exculpation under the circumstances; nor had she any time to do so, for the Duke, whom she had the honour, from long intercourse with society, to know very well, merely passed by with a good-natured nod and a chuckling exclamation of "Aha! Madame S—; that's the way you do it." The Old Campaigner knew the world, and what is needful to be done in dire emergencies.

G. A. S.

SKETCHES AT THE LYCEUM.

No greater proof could be found, perhaps, of the firm hold obtained by the existing programme at the Lyceum on the public favour than the fact that the audiences at the theatre under the management of Mr. Henry Irving showed, even at the acutest period of the recent Great Frost, fewer signs of diminution than were visible at any other place of entertainment in the metropolis. This may, of course, be partially accounted for by the circumstance that, owing to the great popularity of "The Cup" and "The Corsican Brothers," the booking of private boxes, stalls, and seats in the dress circle had been for many nights in advance, and that these being chiefly taken by what are termed "carriage people," those felicitous ones, when the first scare of the Arctic calamity (which kept everybody at home) was over, did not find much difficulty in going to the theatre and coming home. There remained, however, a very considerable *residuum* in the shape of patrons of the pit and gallery, who not only were not carriage people, but were wholly omnibus-less and cabless, and must have had to undergo the most dolorous of pilgrimages in tramping back to their dwellings through the piercing cold and the snow-beleaguered streets after the play was over. The constancy with which these courageous playgoers night after night supported Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry approached the marvellous.

Mr. Tennyson's "Cup," apart from its high poetic merits, and the splendid dramatic action displayed in the acting, is so exceptionally and originally sumptuous as a spectacle that, as a graphic and pictorial presentment alone, it would have commanded brilliant success. As it is, its spectacular side forms only one part of a thoroughly efficient and harmonious whole. In a journal like the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in which, every week, so large an amount of matter, literary and artistic, has to be compressed into so comparatively small a space, it is manifestly impossible to give more than "sketches" of one of the most remarkable examples of theatrical pageantry that has been witnessed on the English stage since the memorable revival of Byron's "Sardanapalus" at the Princess's, under the management of



"THE CUP:" THE DEATH OF SYNORIX.



"THE CUP:" MISS ELLEN TERRY AS CAMMA.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. Our Artist has, nevertheless, availed himself to the fullest of the limited scope afforded him. The illustration of the interior of the Temple of Artemis furnishes an adequate idea of the grim catastrophe to "The Cup," when the profligate Galatian Tetrarch Synorix, so powerfully impersonated by Mr. Henry Irving, lies prostrate and writhing in the agonies of death by poison at the foot of the altar of the goddess, where, in his luxurious pride, he vainly hoped that his nuptials with the beautiful relict of the murdered Sinnatus would be celebrated. The Roman General Antonius would raise the gasping, struggling wretch from the ground; but it is too late, and in his robes of kingly splendour the assassin of Sinnatus groans his wretched life out on the marble pavement, and lies there, at last, dead, like the carrion that he is. Camma, who "Slew the Slayer and shall Herself be Slain," but by her own hand and in the same cup by which she has dealt death to Synorix, looks down, half in exultation, half in horror, at the victim of her vengeance; and the picturesquely robed figures of the moribund Tetrarch, and of the vengeful High Priestess of Artemis, stand out in lurid relief against the dark background of the Temple, with its massive columns, its cornices and plinths, relieved by solidly modelled bas-

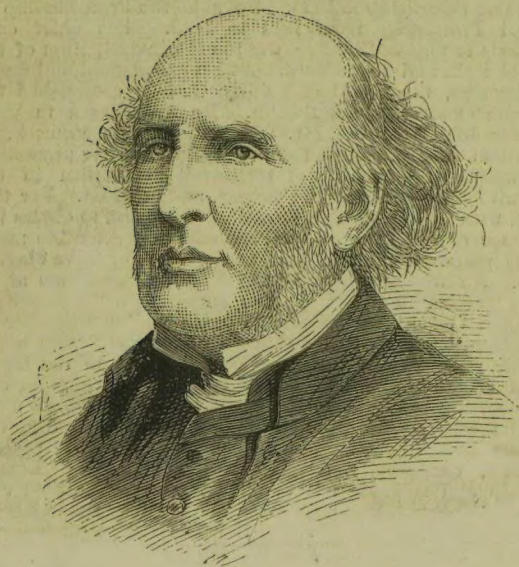


"THE CUP:" MR. IRVING AS SYNORIX.

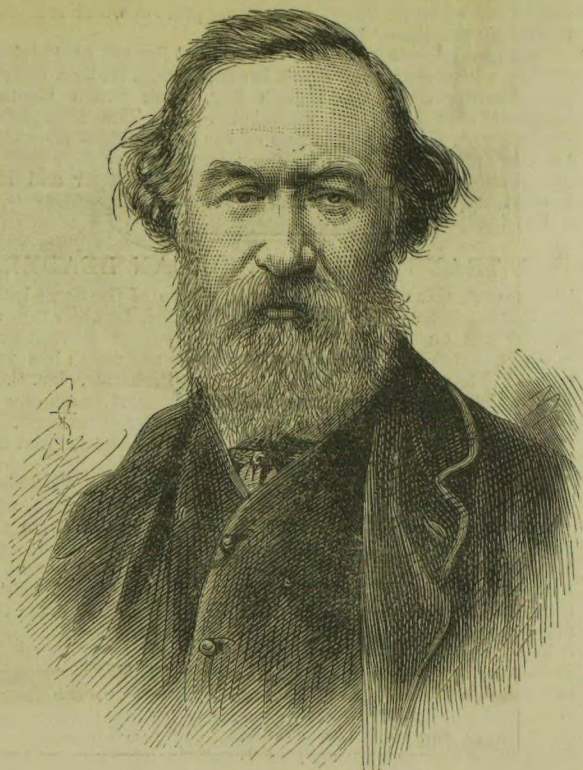


"THE CORSICAN BROTHERS:" MR. IRVING AS FABIENT DE' FRANCHI; SEEING HIS BROTHER'S GHOST.

"THE CUP:" MR. TERRISS AS SINNATUS—THE CHASE.
"THE CORSICAN BROTHERS:" FABIENT WITH THE PEASANTS.



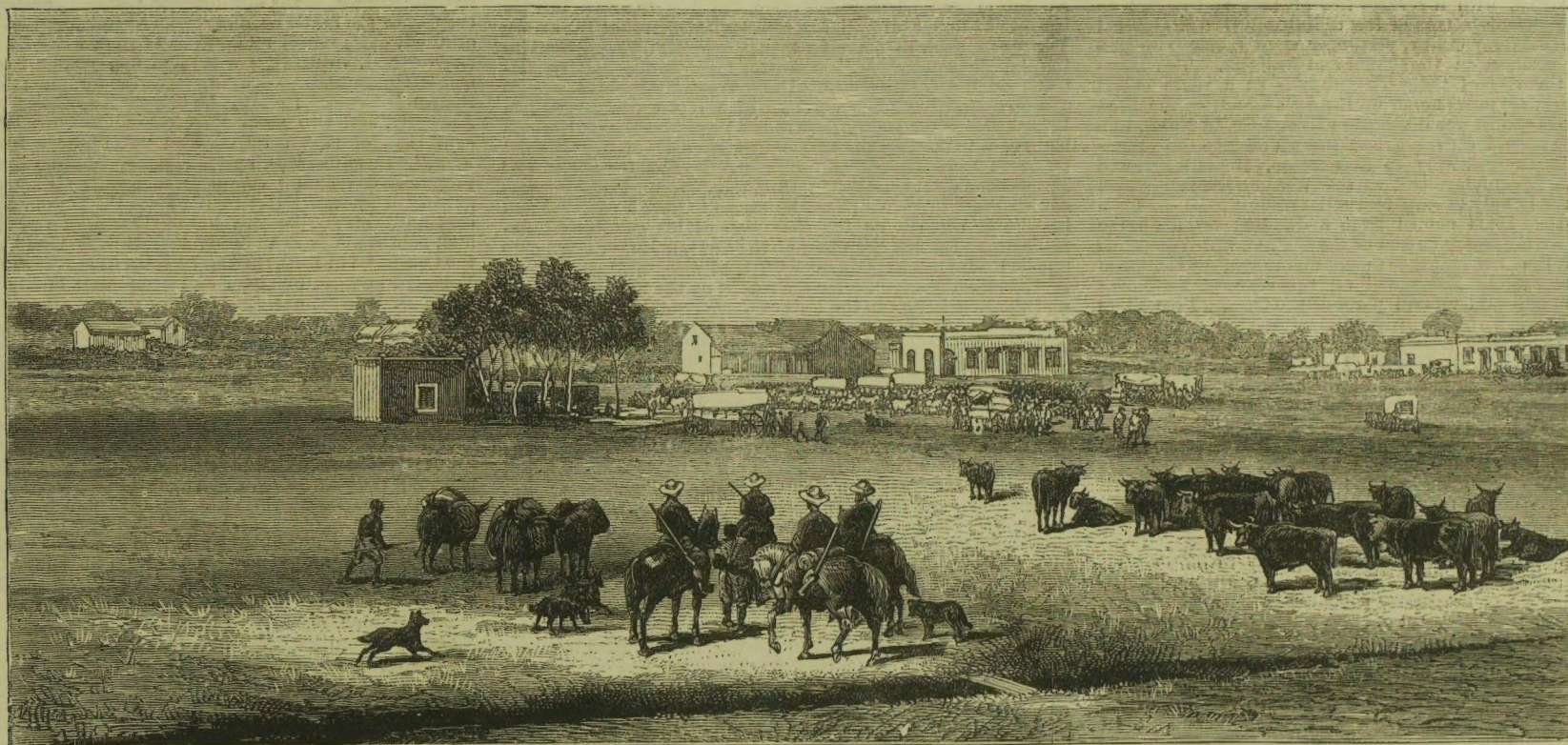
THE LATE REV. DR. LLOYD, PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.



THE LATE MR ALFRED ELMORE, R.A.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE LATE LORD CAMOYS.



THE REVOLT IN THE TRANSVAAL: THE MARKET-SQUARE, POTCHEFSTROOM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



LIEUTENANT E. E. BRADFORD, R.N., H.M.S. SANDFLY.



THE LATE M. EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN, BELGIAN-ANIMAL PAINTER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



MR. DIXON-HARTLAND, THE NEW M.P. FOR EVESHAM.

reliefs, its mysteriously veiled Sanctuary of the goddess, and its groups of priests and priestesses and Roman legionaries. Scenic and dramatic art have rarely produced so magnificent an *ensemble* as has been achieved in the concluding tableau of "The Cup."

In further illustration of the leading characters in Mr. Tennyson's drama, the artist gives us full-length portrait-studies of Mr. Irving as Synorix, in his mantle of leopard-skin and the strangely barbaric yet tasteful panoply of an Asiatic chieftain in antique times—a costume evolved from the essentially artistic mind of the actor-manager at the Lyceum—and of the irresistibly fascinating Miss Ellen Terry as Camma. The abounding grace and delicacy of this gifted young lady in the gauzy robes, which, so to speak, undulate and swim like clouds around her form, have been aptly seized by the draughtsman; but no artist, I fancy, could with perfect adequacy portray the astonishing mobility of Miss Terry's gestures and expression, both in facial variety and the continuous change of play in the action of her lithe limbs. Garrick, when he chose, could baffle all the portrait-painters, and by the rapidity of his gesticulations completely elude the pursuit of the most dexterous pencil; and the modern artist may deem himself fortunate if he can catch successfully even one of the moods of Miss Ellen Terry as Camma—moods as eloquent and as artistic as they are changeable.

Our artist has also done graphic justice to Mr. Terriss, in his appearance as the uxorious and unfortunate Tetrarch Simnatus, who is shown at the moment when, in the first act of "The Cup," he traverses the rocky scenery in the pursuit of his beloved chase, javelin in hand, and followed by a *meute* of baying staghounds. Mr. Terriss's interpretation of Simnatus is a very manly and dignified one; and his costume, although at first sight somewhat bizarre, is as strikingly picturesque as that of one of the Dacian kings in "Hope's Costumes of the Ancients."

Another of our "Sketches at the Lyceum," the first "Ghost Scene" in "The Corsican Brothers," with Mr. Irving as Fabien de Franchi, needs literally no explanation. It may be fairly said to speak for itself; and, like a Corporation Address to Royalty, may be "taken as read." So, likewise, that of Fabien effecting the reconciliation between the hostile peasant families. Everybody has seen "The Corsican Brothers" at the Lyceum, and most people will see it again and again in eager relays until, in the fulness of time, Mr. Irving substitutes for it some other attractive feature in his programme.

G. A. S.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

A repulse, and temporary check, to the British military force in South Africa, with a serious loss of men and officers to the 58th Regiment, attended the actual advance of General Sir George Pomeroy Colley, yesterday week (Friday) against the Dutch position on the Transvaal frontier. The Boers had fixed the site of their Thermopylae at a place called Laing's Neck, six miles north of Hatley's Hotel, on the road that proceeds almost due north from Newcastle, in Natal, to a point where several different roads branch off into the Transvaal, leading respectively to Standerton, Heidelberg, and Pretoria, to Lydenburg, and to the Wakkerstroom district. Laing's Neck is only twenty-four miles distant from the town of Newcastle. It is named from a deserted farm, on the heights above the upper stream of the Buffalo, which descends here from the Drakenberg mountain range, the natural boundary separating Natal and all the seacoast territories from the inland and upland plain of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

Sir George Colley advanced that day with 870 infantry, being 400 of the 58th Regiment, a battalion of the 60th Rifles, and the Naval Brigade from H.M.S. Boadicea; also with 170 mounted troops, part dragoons, part mounted infantry, and Natal Mounted Police; and with three guns, a rocket battery, and a Gatling gun. He was met, three or four miles on his day's march, upon a steep and winding road, by about twice his number of Boers, occupying covered positions behind the huge rocks and boulders, to right and left of the road. The artillery was sent to the front, and dislodged them at first, but they took up new positions which were still better sheltered. They drove back the mounted British troops, and when the 58th Regiment advanced it was received with such a quick and well-directed fire by the Dutch riflemen, on both flanks, that in a very short time 169 men, with several officers, were killed or wounded. Colonel Bonar Millett Deane, formerly of the 19th Regiment, who led the attack, and who was Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, was killed; also Major Ruscombe Poole, R.A.; Lieutenant R. H. Elwes, Aide-de-Camp; Major Hingeston and Lieutenants Dolphin and Baillie, of the 58th; and Lieutenant Inman, of the 60th Rifles. The King's Dragoon Guards lost two or three men killed, the Naval Brigade two, and there are five or six more. Sir George Colley was compelled to retire to his camp, near Hatley's Hotel, where he has fortified his position against attack, and will await reinforcements. The 20th inst. is considered the earliest possible day for a renewed advance. He states that the Boers allowed the British dead to be buried on the ground, and that they have behaved with courtesy to himself, and have shown all due consideration for the wounded on our side.

It is reckoned that Sir George Colley will have been reinforced, this week or next week, by the arrival in Natal of the 2nd battalion of the 60th Rifles, the 83rd Regiment, the 92nd Regiment, the 97th Regiment, the 15th Hussars, and a battery of artillery. Other troops should arrive about the 10th inst., the 6th Dragoons (Inniskilling), a battery, and a company of mounted infantry; which will make a total of 4500 men, in addition to his present force of 1000. These regular troops, with the Naval Brigade, must almost equal the whole number of adult men, capable of fighting, in the entire Dutch population of the Transvaal. There cannot, therefore, be any doubt of the military power of the British Empire to crush that small community; and we are quite sure that no glory is to be gained by such an achievement. It will, however, be found much more costly than is generally supposed, if the Boers, instead of fighting a decisive battle, withdraw far into the interior, and oblige their conquerors to march hundreds of miles from the seaport of Natal. The capture of Pretoria would by no means secure the submission of the Transvaal.

Our illustrations of this subject, in the present Number, comprise one that shows the peculiar method of fighting used by the Boers of South Africa. They are, to a man, bold and expert horsemen, as well as good marksmen with the rifle; and it is their practice in war, just as in hunting lions or any other fierce wild beasts, to ride up within shooting distance, quickly dismount, fire deliberately at the approaching foe, then at once remount and gallop off, but only far enough to gain time for re-loading—as few of them possess breech-loaders—after which they return to the charge, and deliver a second shot. But in the defence of a position which affords some cover, like the one shown in our Illustration, they will lie down or crouch behind the shelter, and take a most careful aim; still keeping their horses, "knee-halters" by a thong attached to the reins, close at hand, in readiness

to ride away from pursuit. There have never been any regularly drilled troops in the service of either of the Dutch South African Republics; and they are equally unskilled in the formation of a line or column of infantry, and in the use of artillery, not a single piece of which is known to exist in the Boers' possession.

We also present a view of the Market Square at Potchefstroom, where the actual revolt began, on Dec. 16, by a Dutchman hauling down the British flag, upon which Captain Lambart shot him, and wounded him. The Provisional Government, for the restoration of the independent Republic, had been proclaimed at Heidelberg two or three days before. The portraits of two of its members, Mr. Krüger and Mr. Joubert, appear in this Number of our Journal.

THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

We present, this week, the Portraits of two of the three leading Dutch citizens of the Transvaal selected by their fellow-countrymen on Dec. 15 to form a Provisional Government during the struggle for national independence which has just begun. They are Mr. Martinus Wessel Pretorius, Mr. S. J. Paul Krüger, and Mr. Petrus Jacobus Joubert, each one of whom, before the British annexation of the Transvaal, in April, 1877, had held high office in what was then styled the South African Republic.

Mr. M. W. Pretorius is the son of Andries Pretorius, originally a farmer of Graaf Reinet, in the Cape Colony, who was the most eminent leader of the Dutch exodus from the British dominion in 1834. It was he who became the real founder, successively, both of the Orange Free State and of the Transvaal Republic. He was also the valiant and skilful commander who defeated the Zulu King Dingaan, after the massacre of the Dutch in 1838, and won Natal for European colonisation. This Andries Pretorius, after the battle of Boomplaats in 1848, was outlawed by the British Government as a rebel, and fled from the Orange Territory into the Transvaal; but three years afterwards received a free pardon, and early in the next year, 1852, crowned his patriotic efforts by negotiating the Sand River Convention for the independence of the Transvaal Republic. He died a year or two after this achievement, and his name was given to the capital of the new free Commonwealth, the town of Pretoria. His son, M. W. Pretorius, was elected, in 1859, the second President of the Orange Free State, and resided at Bloemfontein during his five years' term of office. He endeavoured to bring about a political union of the two Dutch Republics, but this was forbidden by the jealousy of the British Government. Returning to the Transvaal, Martin Pretorius was sometime President of the South African Republic established there, but had to resign in 1872 because he had exceeded his constitutional authority, as the Volksraad held, in agreeing with the British Government to the "Keate arbitration," concerning the south-western districts on the frontier approaching West Griqualand. This disputed award was the occasion of a bitter controversy, in 1874, between Sir Henry Barkly and President Burgers, which had much to do with the subsequent hostility of our Colonial Office to the Transvaal Government. During the absence of Mr. Burgers in Europe, in 1875, Mr. M. W. Pretorius was Acting State President; and he seems to have a personal and hereditary title to be the champion of his country's independence. He was chairman of the Convention, or aggregate meeting of District Committees, that assembled on April 4, 1878, at Doornfontein, after the return of the first Deputation sent the year before to the Earl of Carnarvon, with the Protest of the Republican Government against the annexation.

Mr. Paul Krüger, as he is commonly called, is a leading citizen of Rustenburg, and a man of considerable natural ability, though not highly educated. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Republic under President Burgers till April 12, 1877. He was then deputed by his colleagues, with Dr. E. P. Jorissen, the Attorney-General (who also acted as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), to go to England, and to lay their protest, with that of President Burgers, against the annexation before her Majesty's Government. Messrs. Krüger and Jorissen left Pretoria on May 10, had an interview with Sir Bartle Frere at Capetown on June 4, and were in London on July 12, when they saw Lord Carnarvon; but were summarily apprised by him "that it was altogether impossible for her Majesty's Government to entertain the idea of reversing" the action of Sir T. Shepstone on April 12. His Lordship, indeed, refused to discuss the question at all with these delegates, who had been sent from South Africa on purpose. He told them he had certain information that the act of Sir T. Shepstone had occurred "by the great wish of the majority of the people of the country." Messrs. Krüger and Jorissen could not, in that interview at the Colonial Office, positively contradict his Lordship, because he might possibly have got some information of a date later than their departure from home. There might have been, as they said, "an inexplicable change in the feelings of the people." Mr. Krüger, silenced though not convinced, as he stated at the time, asked for a *plébiscite*, which Lord Carnarvon declined to grant, and sent the Transvaal delegates away. On their return to South Africa, about the end of that year, they found all their Dutch fellow-countrymen in a state of great indignation. Sir T. Shepstone, the Administrator, had been going about to receive a number of addresses, welcoming the British rule, which were got up by his agents, and by English traders, office-seekers, or other foreign partisans, to support the annexation. It was by this artificial demonstration on the part of a small number of inhabitants of the towns, but scarcely any of the Boers, that Lord Carnarvon had been so grossly deceived. The hostile agitation, however, grew so formidable that Sir T. Shepstone had to issue a severe proclamation, threatening the condign punishment of its promoters; notwithstanding which, Independence Committees were soon formed at Pretoria, Potchefstroom, and other centres, and 125 memorials against the annexation were circulated throughout the whole country. These were signed by 6591 adult free citizens, while the counter-memorials, sent round at the same time, in favour of British rule, obtained only 587 signatures. At the combined meeting of April 4, 1878, all the chief places and districts were represented—Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Middelburg, Heidelberg, Wakkerstroom, Utrecht, Lydenburg, Rustenburg, and Marico. It was resolved, after three days' deliberation, to send a second deputation to England, consisting of Mr. Krüger, as before, and Mr. P. J. Joubert.

The last-named gentleman, who is one of an old French Huguenot family, long settled in South Africa, had also been Vice-President and Acting State President. He is not the same Mr. Joubert who commanded the Boers in the recent conflict of Dec. 20 with the detachment of the 94th Regiment, but we believe he is a near relation. He and Mr. Krüger, forming the second Transvaal Delegation, set out on May 10, 1878, saw Sir Bartle Frere at Capetown on their way hither, and begged his friendly co-operation, and came to London about July 10. They wrote to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and had an interview and some further correspondence with him. This has now been reprinted, from the Bluebooks of that year, by the "Transvaal

Independence Committee," and may be had of them, at 6, Drapers'-garden, Throgmorton-street, by anyone who desires to study the question.

Our Portraits of Mr. Paul Krüger and Mr. Joubert are from photographs taken by Mr. J. E. Bruton, of Capetown.

THE LATE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., F.R.S., who died, in his eighty-second year, at Dublin, on the 17th ult., had been Provost of Trinity College since 1865. He was Vice-Provost from 1862, and a Senior Fellow since 1843, having obtained his Junior Fellowship in 1824. He held the Professorship of Natural Philosophy from 1831 to 1843. His chief contributions to physical science were in the investigation of the laws of light and magnetism. At his suggestion, and under his direction, the Board of Trinity College established the Magnetic Observatory of Dublin. He was chosen in 1838, with Sir John Herschel, Mr. Whewell, and Mr. Peacock, by the British Association, to form the committee for promoting Government observations of terrestrial magnetism in the southern hemisphere, in the Colonies, and in India. For this object, with Colonel Sabine, he visited Germany, to obtain the assistance of the German Governments and scientific men; and he prepared the practical instructions for those observations. He was president of the British Association at its Dublin meeting in 1857. He was author of a "Treatise on Light and Vision," of "Elements of Optics," a "Treatise on Magnetism," one on "The Climate of Ireland," and many valuable papers, essays, and reports, furnished to the Royal Irish Academy and other scientific societies, of which he was an esteemed member. He also wrote several pamphlets upon Irish University education, with reference to the different religious communions. He was an enlightened Liberal Reformer, consistently advocating the relief of Roman Catholics and Dissenters from unjust legal disabilities; and he ruled Trinity College with great benefit to all its members.

Our Portrait of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd is from a photograph by Messrs. Chancellor and Son, of Dublin.

MR. ALFRED ELMORE, R.A.

An artist of very considerable ability—a most worthy, amiable man—is lost to us by the death, on the 24th inst., of Mr. Alfred Elmore, R.A., in the sixty-sixth year of his age, after a long and painful illness, caused by an accident which brought on disease of the hip-joint. He was the son of a retired surgeon of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and was born on the day of the battle of Waterloo, at Clonakilty, in the county of Cork. His family removed to London when he was about twelve, and, conceiving a love of art, young Elmore commenced his studies by drawing from the antique statues in the British Museum. In 1832, he became a student of the Royal Academy, and two years later contributed a picture to the exhibition of that body entitled "A Subject from an Old Play." But after this, unlike many artists who consider their professional training complete so soon as they succeed in getting a picture hung in a public exhibition, Mr. Elmore continued his studies in the Louvre and in a private atelier; and, subsequently to an interval spent in England, returned to the Continent in 1840, staying for some time at Munich, visiting Venice, Florence, Bologna, and remaining finally two years at Rome. Meanwhile he had painted several religious subjects, including "The Martyrdom of Thomas à Becket," which was commissioned by Daniel O'Connell, exhibited at the Academy in 1840, and is now in a church in Dublin. Thenceforward the artist's works, exhibited at the Academy or the British Institution, are numerous, and mostly in the walk of historical-genre, or illustrations of poetry and romance. The first that proved very attractive was "Rienzi in the Forum" (1844), illustrating Lord Lytton's novel, which procured the painter's election as an Associate of the Academy, and has since been engraved. In 1847 was produced "The Invention of the Stocking-Loom," also widely known through the print after it published by the Art-Union of London. Then followed "A Scene from Tristram Shandy," "Religious Controversy in the time of Louis XIV.," "Lady Macbeth," "The Queen of the Day," and a subject from the "Decameron" (1850), "Hotspur and the Pop" (1851), a "Scene from Pepys' Diary" (1852), "Queen Blanche separating Louis IX. from his Wife" (1853), and "The Emperor Charles V. at St. Yuste" (1856), which obtained his election in the following year as full R.A. Perhaps his best work for vigour of conception and power of colour is "Marie Antoinette facing the Mob at the Tuileries" (1860). Among his more important succeeding works are "Marie Antoinette in the Temple" (1861), "The Invention of the Combining Machine" (1862), "Lucrezia Borgia" (1863), "Within the Convent Walls" (1864), "Ishmael" (1868), "Louis XIII. and Louis XIV." (1870), "After the Expulsion" (1873), one of his largest and highest efforts; "Mistress Hetty Lambert," from "The Virginians" (1874), "Ophelia" (1875), "Mary Queen of Scots and Darnley at Jedburgh" (1877), "Pompeii, A.D. 79," and "John Olden and Priscilla" (1878).

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE LATE LORD CAMOYS.

Our last week's "Obituary" contained a notice of this deceased nobleman, who died, on the 18th ult., in the eighty-fourth year of his age, at Stonor, Henley-on-Thames, the family seat. His Lordship's son, the Hon. Francis Stonor, second but surviving son and heir, who was son-in-law to the late Sir Robert Peel, and a clerk to the House of Lords, died about a week before his father, at the age of fifty-one. The title descends to a grandson. The late Lord Camoys was Thomas Stonor, son of a gentleman of that name by Catherine, daughter of Mr. Henry Blundell, of Ince Blundell, Lancashire. The ancient peerage of Camoys, a Barony, dating from 1383, had been in abeyance since it became extinct in the reign of Henry IV. It was revived in 1839, in favour of the late Lord Camoys, who was, in the maternal line, descended from the second Baron. He was married to a daughter of Mr. Peregrine Towneley, of Towneley Hall, Lancashire. He twice contested the city of Oxford, and once the county, but without success. He four times held the office of a Lord in Waiting, in the Queen's Household, under Conservative Administrations.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

LIEUTENANT E. E. BRADFORD, R.N.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, as was stated by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, in the House of Commons, a few days ago, has promoted Sub-Lieutenant Edward Eden Bradford to the rank of Lieutenant, upon the special recommendation of Commodore Wilson, commanding her Majesty's naval force in the Australasian seas. This step is to denote the strong appro-

bation by Government of Sub-Lieutenant Bradford's gallant conduct upon the occasion of the massacre of Lieutenant Bower and five seamen of H.M.S. Sandfly, a schooner employed in the Admiralty surveying work, who had landed on Noga, one of the Florida Islands, in the Western Pacific Ocean, about the middle of last October. One man only of Lieutenant Bower's party escaped, and got back to the vessel; but Sub-Lieutenant Bradford, left to act upon his own responsibility, with the few men under him, had the courage to stay and make successful efforts to recover the bodies of the slain. He also obtained full information leading to the punishment of their murderers, which was afterwards carried into execution by H.M.S. Emerald, under the command of Captain Maxwell. Lieutenant E. E. Bradford, who is a second son of Mr. Edward Bradford, F.R.C.S., of Harrow, entered the Royal Navy in January, 1872, as a naval cadet, became Midshipman in June, 1874, and Sub-Lieutenant in June, 1878. He obtained a certificate of proficiency in seamanship at the Royal Naval College.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Hills and Saunders, of Harrow.

THE LATE MR. VERBOECKHOVEN.

The eminent Belgian artist, Eugène Verboeckhoven, animal-painter, died at Brussels on the 19th inst., at the age of eighty-two. He was the son of a sculptor, Bartholomew Verboeckhoven, and studied that branch of art in early life. His pictures have long been celebrated throughout Europe. Among those best known are "Le Convoi des Chevaux Attaqué par les Loups," "L'Étalon Arabe," "Souvenir d'Écosse," "Campagne de Rome," and "Moutons Surpris par l'Orage," in the Musée Royale of Brussels. His studio, which contained hundreds of oil-paintings and an immense number of drawings, was a wonderful display of talent and diligence, and was constantly visited by admiring connoisseurs. He was elected honorary member of the Russian and Austrian and other foreign Academies of Art, and was graced with several orders of knighthood. In his own country, M. Verboeckhoven was highly esteemed, not only as a great artist, but as a patriotic citizen, having taken a leading part in the Revolution of 1830, which won independence for the kingdom of Belgium. His funeral was attended with military honours and with the presence of a large number of distinguished persons.

MR. DIXON-HARTLAND, M.P.

The new member of Parliament for the borough of Evesham, who has obtained the seat after a petition to set aside the election of Mr. Lehmann last year, is Mr. Frederick Dixon-Hartland, of The Oaklands, Charlton-Kings, Gloucestershire. He was born in 1832, eldest son of the late Mr. Nathaniel Hartland, of that place, who died in 1866. His mother was Eliza, daughter and coheir of Dr. Thomas Dixon, M.D., of King's Lynn. Mr. Dixon-Hartland is a magistrate for the county of Gloucester, an Almoner of Christ's Hospital, London, a Fellow of the Geographical Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries. He is a member of the old banking firms of Lacy, Hartland, and Co., of London, and Hull, Smith, and Co., of Uxbridge. In politics he is a Conservative, and now enters Parliament for the first time. He is married to Grace, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Wilson, K.H., and has several children.

The Portrait is from a photograph by L. Suscipi, of Rome.

THE MAYOR'S JUVENILE BALL AT MANCHESTER.

The grand new Gothic Townhall of Manchester, on Monday evening, the 17th ult., received a very gay and pretty company of six hundred girls and boys, invited by the Mayor and Mayoress to a juvenile ball. The last year's Mayor, Alderman Patten, set the example of this entertainment for the young people a twelvemonth ago. Mr. Alderman Baker and Mrs. Baker, who now rule over the social festivities of the municipal palace, have repeated the same pleasing condescension to the natural wishes of youth. The prescribed limit, in the case of boys, was between ten and fifteen years of age; but for girls, we believe, it was extended to all below seventeen who had not yet been "brought out." A complete list of the names of the children invited appears in the local papers; and it is charming to reckon up all the Maids and Marjams, the Evas, Ediths, and Ethels, the Adas, Annies, Alices, and Amys, the Constances, the Florences, the Gertrudes, the Blanches, and Berthas, "mostly in pale blue or pink, in the Princess style, with trimmings of lace and satin and grenadine." The young gentlemen, for the most part, wore the ordinary evening dress, with coat-tails, but a few had sailor's uniform. About sixty elders, amongst whom were the Mayor and Mayoress of Salford, and the members of Parliament for Manchester and South-East Lancashire, with their wives, were invited to see the children dancing. The company began to arrive about half past five o'clock. Up the magnificent staircase they were ushered, and were at once conducted into the banqueting-hall, where refreshments were offered them; after which they passed into the great hall, and joined in dancing, to the music of Mr. J. L. Goodwin's band. Mr. Webster, assisted by his son and daughter, officiated as master of the ceremonies. The whole of the youthful company, before their first dance, passed in front of the Mayor and Mayoress to exchange greetings. The programme, on a decorated card of beautiful design by Messrs. H. Blacklock and Co., comprised sixteen dances, which were got through soon after eleven o'clock. A diverting exhibition of marionettes, and one of Punch and Judy, both supplied by Mr. Whaiter, of Bridge-street, Manchester, varied the evening's amusement, in two separate chambers. The Mayor's state rooms and the corridors made a promenade for the rest of the company.

The Lady Mayoress of the City of London, Mrs. Alexander McArthur, gave a juvenile party at the Mansion House on Thursday last week.

At the Bristol Mansion House on Wednesday (last week) the Mayor presented Sir Frederick Roberts with a massive silver salver, elaborately ornamented épergne, &c., purchased at a cost of nearly £400. The Guild of the Merchant Vintners gave a ball in honour of Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts. Yesterday week Sir Frederick Roberts was received at the Council Chamber of the Cardiff Townhall, by the Mayor (Mr. Rees Jones) and the members of the Corporation, and he was presented with an address on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses. He was subsequently entertained by the members of the Corporation to luncheon; and in the evening Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts distributed prizes to the first Glamorganshire Volunteer Artillery, of which Colonel Hill is commandant. General Roberts attended the distribution of prizes and inspection of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers last Saturday evening.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The past week has been so barren of events that the *chroniqueur* is almost justified in talking of *le pluie et le beau temps*, and especially of the *beau temps*, for the frost and snow have entirely disappeared, and we are now enjoying fine and sunny weather, as mild and spring-like as could be desired. The only fault to be found with the elements at present is that the thaw has produced a rise on the Seine and its affluents, and damaging floods are expected.

We are now in high Carnival time, and, until Lent, some thirty or forty masked balls will take place in Paris every Saturday night, at the various casinos and dancing places. Here and there, especially in the popular quarters, you see a shop-window all ablaze with the gay-coloured costumes of the personages of the Italian comedy, *pierrot*, *pierrette*, *paillasse*, *pantaleone*, *polichinelle*, *scaramouche*, *colombina*, &c. But, nowadays, *Paris qui s'amuse* does not willingly disguise itself. In all the *bals masqués* of any importance the maskers are paid by the administration. The young Frenchmen content themselves with a false nose at the utmost, and generally they dispense even with that. And yet, although the gaiety and fun of the Carnival has passed away, the Carnival still lives, and prospers, too, for that matter. The first masked ball at the Grand Opera, which took place on Saturday last, produced 54,200f. receipts, some 10,000f. more than last year. There were two orchestras, one in the theatre and one in the *foyer*—the former conducted by Arban, and latter by Joseph Gungl, who has made his first visit to Paris in this the seventieth year of his age. Nevertheless the visitors did not appear to amuse themselves very much. Perhaps, after all, it is fashionable to be bored at these festivities; if such be the case, the majority of the people who spent the night of Saturday-Sunday at the Opera had all the appearance of being in the very height of the fashion. The Carnival, indeed, is like a rebus, the solution of which has been lost *en route*; if it still has a reason to exist, nobody knows what that reason is. Still there is no firm foundation for the belief that the Carnival was gayer fifty years ago than it is now. Ever since the times of the Directory the public *bal masqué* appears to have been in the agony of death, and yet it does not die. The famous Musard and Nestor Roqueplan galvanised it into life for a time, but the renaissance did not last long. The proof that the *bal masqué* is practically dead is that the types remain the same year after year. The eighteenth century handed down to us *Arelequin*, and all the charming types of the Italian comedy, and of Watteau's shepherds and shepherdesses; the Directory created its own types and costumes; Gavarni immortalised *Chicard*, the *débardeur* and the *titi*. But for the past thirty years not a single new type has been invented, and since 1827 the Opera ball has not been honoured by the presence of a single *femme du monde*. All that remains of the Opera ball is a brilliant spectacle, to see which requires the sacrifice of a night's rest.

Two great events have taken place in the theatrical world, a new piece by M. Zola at the Ambigu, and a new comedy by the younger Dumas at the Comédie-Française. M. Zola's piece is an adaptation of his famous and infamous novel "Nana" made, nominally, by M. William Busnach, but I have every reason to believe that the piece from beginning to end was written by M. Zola himself. If this be the case, we have a right to protest and to accuse M. Zola of cowardice. My readers are probably aware that M. Zola has written largely on the subject of "naturalism," not only in fiction but also on the stage. He has proclaimed himself loudly a reformer; we are therefore justified in expecting to see him put his reforms into action when an opportunity is presented. M. Zola has disappointed both his friends and his enemies. "Nana" is nothing but an ordinary melodrama, constructed with much less skill than the pieces of the veteran dramatist Adolphe D'Ennery, and in it, far from attempting anything new and audacious, M. Zola has made every concession to the conventions of the stage. The piece was originally in ten tableaux; but after the second performances the author and manager determined to suppress three. Now the piece is of reasonable length, and the action moves on with rapidity and increasing interest to the dénouement. Nevertheless, I may remark that in a perfect work of art it is impossible either to add or to take away. But "Nana" is not a work of art; it is a commercial speculation, and a tolerably safe one, so great is the curiosity that M. Zola's name and talent have excited. Now, the reader may ask what is the subject of the piece. If he has read the novel "Nana" he will know who the heroine is. It suffices to say that in the piece all the characters have been thoroughly expurgated and purified, at least outwardly and in language, and yet in every tableau the two points on which the whole action pivots are money and fleshly appetites, *l'argent* and *les sens*. There is nothing ideal or elevated in the whole piece. As for "naturalism," that doctrine has manifested itself in a few scenic effects, which were not particularly successful; for instance, in one tableau there is a brook with real water running in it, but it is only an intermittent brook. The fact is that the water makes so much noise that it has to be turned off while the actors speak, in order to enable the audience to hear what they say; then, when the conversation ceases, the brook runs once more. There is also an artificial nightingale in the *coulisse*, whose liquid notes excited much hilarity on the first night. Finally, Nana dies of smallpox in a hotel, and appears in the agony of death with her face and shoulders covered with smallpox pustules, made of red clay and ochre. This sight is about as agreeable as the Morgue in November, when the slabs are well filled.

A propos of "Nana," I have just seen a Greek translation of the novel. It is published at Athens, at 33, Sophocles-street. This translation, by Mr. J. Cambourglo, began to appear in the Athenian journal *Rabagas*, but the publication was interrupted in presence of the complaints of the scandalised subscribers.

M. Alexandre Dumas's new comedy "La Princesse de Bagdad" was produced at the Comédie-Française last night, and succeeded in provoking a part of the audience to decided signs of disapproval. The piece, in fact, was hissed. Without entering into any description of the plot, I may state that the hisses were caused by the excessive brutality of some of the situations and the gratuitous harshness and crudity of the language. Nevertheless, the "Princesse de Bagdad" remains a literary comedy, as clever and audacious as anything that Dumas has written.

French politics are calm, and are likely to remain so until about the 20th, when M. Gambetta will continue the electoral campaign by a grand speech at Belleville. The Chamber of Deputies is still occupied with the discussion of the voluminous and almost unintelligible press law. The present bill is the forty-third that has been brought before a French Parliament, and it contains no less than seventy-five articles. The object of this bill is ostensibly to secure the liberty of the press; the number of articles will allow no one to be deceived as to its real object.

T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Messrs. David James and Thomas Thorne are two such highly gifted and thoroughly conscientious comedians; they have gathered around them at the Vaudeville Theatre a company in every department so compact and so efficient; they "mount" their pieces so well, and produce them with such entire artistic harmony and fitness, that it is far from pleasant to have to speak in terms of almost unmingled dispraise of a new "farceical comedy," in three acts, called "Divorce," an adaptation, by Mr. Robert Reece, of a French piece called "Le Père de l'Avocat," which was brought out at the Vaudeville on Saturday last. It would be a task equally stale, flat, and unprofitable to attempt to recapitulate in detail the plot of "Divorce," as the process of analysis has been carried to exhaustion in all the daily and some of the Sunday papers. It is quite enough to say that the mainspring of the play is the almost fatuous affection of an amiable but senile old retired manufacturer, Mr. Samuel Buckham (Mr. Thomas Thorne), for his son Justinian Cato Buckham, who has been educated by his fond father for the Bar, and has been duly "called," but who as yet has been unable to secure any briefs. He has been made by his papa—who is fully persuaded in his own mind that Justinian Cato will become Lord High Chancellor of England—to promise that he will not marry until he has "taken silk," which is in itself an absurdity, seeing that the average age at which a stuff gownsmen may be called upon to "take silk" is rather over than under five and forty; and many barristers are in the receipt of very handsome incomes without becoming Queen's Counsel at all. Throughout the piece, in fact, there is a laboured but ineffectual attempt to find English equivalents for purely French manners and usages. Old Mr. Samuel Buckham, regarding him in the most charitable light, is a kind of forensic monomaniac. He is suffering from "Bar on the brain;" and, in his morbid ambition to procure practice for his son, he becomes an intolerable old busybody, mischief-maker, talebearer, and spoiler. He is guilty about once in every ten minutes of the misdemeanours defined by Blackstone as "Common Barratry," "Champertry," and "Maintenance." He stirs up strife between husbands and wives. His ridiculous prohibition of matrimony to his son of course incites that dutiful young gentleman to unite himself in secret wedlock with Alma Day (Miss Marie Illington). He personates solicitors; he offers, at a moment's notice, to transfer his services from plaintiff to respondent in a Divorce suit; he unwarrantably cross-examines witnesses in chambers; he delivers impassioned addresses to imaginary juries; and, on the whole, he is a superannuated bore and nuisance, who adopts, perhaps, the very best way of getting his son disbarred and himself kicked down the stairs of any house into which he intrudes himself.

The intrigue of this objectionable piece is further carried on by Mr. Poppolejohn (Mr. John Maclean), vaguely described in the programme as "a sportsman," who makes his appearance on the stage with an enormous game-bag at his hip, and who proposes to go out of town for a week's shooting, but who does not go (thereby deceiving his wife), and who "shoots his game with a silver bullet"—that is to say, he purchases it ready killed at Tucker's, in the Strand. English "sportsmen," do not do this kind of thing. French sportsmen, if one may trust the Parisian caricatures of the last twenty years, frequently purchase the hares and partridges which they profess to have shot. But, in the way of even remote adherence to real English life and manners, the rest of "Divorce" is of a piece. One of the principal complications of the piece arises from Mrs. Poppolejohn, the thoroughly blameless wife of the fraudulent "sportsman," having been belated at Richmond, where she has accidentally met the younger Buckham, and being obliged to sleep at one hotel while Cato Justinian puts up at another. Richmond is neither Fontainebleau nor Versailles. It is only eight miles from London; and are there no flies to be had at a late period of the evening?

It is as well to leave the rest of the equivoque alone. Fully related, it would leave a very unsavoury taste in the mouth. I hear that prior to the production of "Divorce" it was extensively expurgated by the Examiner of Plays; but that too good-natured functionary (who licensed "The Eviction" at the Olympic just as the Land League outrages were beginning in Ireland) would have done far better in declining to license "Divorce" altogether. There are some sufficiently droll situations in the play, and much of the dialogue is very funny. Thus it was received on Saturday with much uproarious merriment; and I do not for one moment undertake to say that the talent and industry of Mr. Thomas Thorne as old Mr. Buckham may not be sufficient to "carry it through," and to procure for "Divorce" a tolerably lengthened run, such as "Forbidden Fruit" had at the Adelphi. Still I cannot but regard this appearance of this bald and thin adaptation of an obviously *vaqué* French piece as little short of a calamity at a theatre where such comedies as "The Two Roses" and "Our Boys" achieved a well-earned triumph. It is much to be regretted that "Divorce" is deprived of the invaluable services of Mr. David James, for whom among the uninteresting *dramatis personæ* no part could be found; but it was slightly consolatory, in one scene, at least, to find Mr. Thorne's desperately uphill work lightened by the bright talent of Miss Lydia Cowell, who with astonishing truth and aplomb, not lacking even a tender thread of pathos, acted the part of "Bunch," a street flower-girl. She has nothing to do with the action of the piece, and the brief episode in which she is introduced is ridiculous even to puerility; but Miss Lydia Cowell's "little bit of realism" is, from first to last, simply superb.

At Sadlers' Wells, Miss Isabel Bateman has successfully reproduced the revival of "Othello," with Mr. Charles Warner as the Moor, Mr. Hermann Vezin as Iago, Miss Bateman herself as Desdemona, and Mrs. Crowe as Emilia—the last a well-known and splendid impersonation. The audiences at this popular house have been excellent, even during the bitterness of the frost. On the withdrawal of "Othello," a week or so hence, Mr. Hermann Vezin and Mr. Charles Warner will alternate the parts of Macbeth and Macduff, Mrs. Crowe playing Lady Macbeth.

G. A. S.

Several streets on both banks of the Thames have again been flooded, in consequence of high tides.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom was opened on Tuesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. Monk, M.P., the senior vice-president of the Association, presided. The report of executive council was adopted. Mr. Monk, M.P., was elected president, in place of the late Mr. Whitwell, and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., was elected vice-president, in the room of Mr. Monk, M.P. Motions were submitted, and some of them carried, in reference to the questions of the Bankruptcy Law, Local Courts, Bills of Sale, the Law of Partnership, County Courts Jurisdiction, County Courts Procedure, Bills of Exchange, Customs Overtime, and the Load Line.



1. The Mayor and Mayoress Receiving their Company. 2. Entrance up the Grand Staircase. 3. "Over Fifteen," and "Under Ten." 4. The "Punch and Judy." 5. Refreshments. 6. In the Ball-Room.

THE MAYOR'S JUVENILE BALL AT THE TOWNHALL OF MANCHESTER.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"MIND AND MATTER." BY W. WEEKES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"MIND AND MATTER."

"What is mind?"—"No matter." "What is matter?" "Never mind," said that illustrious authority Mr. Punch. And yet the great problem with the metaphysicians and scientists of all ages as to the nature of either; as to whether they are indeed separable, and not varied manifestations of the conditions and forces of a Something, or Entity, which we call Nature—is still unsettled! They all end no nearer than when they started to the real goal of their ingenious inquiries. All they learn is to know more surely that what they seek is unknowable.

The old gentleman in the picture we have engraved is, we take it, absorbed in the folio of some older speculator on the nature of "mind" or "matter," or both—and what study so fascinating? His absorption is so complete that he forgets the meal he has commenced, neglecting even the potato which the cat has left him after purloining his meat. And have we not all become similarly oblivious when poring over the marvels of science, the mysteries of metaphysics, or even a fresh novel? The artist—Mr. Weekes—is, however, we fear, a little epicurean in the moral that it seems he would have us draw. Are we to shut up the book and eat and drink, for to-morrow we die? Would not this be, as it were, exchanging our birthright for a mess of pottage?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King and Queen arrived at Naples on Thursday week. On their passage through Potenza and Salerno they were greeted with enthusiastic ovations, and on their arrival at Naples they were welcomed with immense cheering from a large crowd assembled at the railway station. King Humbert and Queen Margherita arrived at Rome yesterday week, early in the morning, and were received at the railway station by the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, several members of both Houses, and the civil and military authorities. An enormous crowd cheered their Majesties on their way to the palace.

Signor Cairoli stated on Tuesday, in the Chamber of Deputies, that Italy had agreed to take part in the fresh negotiations upon the Turco-Hellenic question. A Divorce Bill has been introduced in the Chamber.

SPAIN.

After a speech from Signor Canovas del Castillo, the Senate on Monday adopted the Address in reply to the Royal Speech by 144 votes to 48.

Severe floods have again occurred, and much damage has been done in several provinces.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck opened the new Economic Council at Berlin on Thursday week, and explained the purpose which it is proposed to carry out by means of this organisation.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet rejected on Thursday week, on the second reading, by 254 votes to 115, Herr Windthorst's bill excluding the celebration of mass and the administration of the sacraments from the penalties imposed by the ecclesiastical laws. Last Saturday the Lower House continued the discussion of Herr Richter's motion to make the proposed remission of taxation permanent. Clause 1 of the bill proposed by the Budget Committee was adopted by 243 votes to 106, and the remainder of the clauses were then passed, with some additions to which the Government assented. On Monday the House resumed consideration of the Budget, approving, among other things, on a third reading, the bill for abating some direct taxes.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath last Saturday passed the bill for the construction of the Bosna Valley Railway.

On the same day the Lower House of the Diet at Pesth concluded the general debate on the bill for taxing articles of consumption, such as beer, coffee, sugar, &c., the Government majority in favour of the bill being 207 votes against 186.

The Poor-Law Treaty with Belgium has been adopted in the Lower House of the Reichsrath.

Cardinal Kutscher, the Archbishop of Vienna, died on Thursday week from the results of an attack of apoplexy. He was seventy years of age. On Monday the Cardinal Archbishop was buried, with great ecclesiastical and military pomp, at the Cathedral of Saint Stephen at Vienna, the Emperor of Austria, the Archdukes, and a large number of Church dignitaries and Court officials attending the service.

In preparation for the Great International Exhibition of Art Products, which is to be held in Vienna in 1882, several meetings have been held, and the progress made is satisfactory.

The population of Agram has again been thrown into consternation by the renewal of the earthquakes.

RUSSIA.

A despatch from General Scobeleff dated on Monday announces that after nine hours' fighting that day he had stormed all the positions at Geok Tepe, pursued the enemy for a considerable distance, and captured a quantity of munitions of war and provisions. In celebration of General Scobeleff's victory a thanksgiving service took place in St. Petersburg on Thursday week, the Emperor held a reception of Notables, and the city was decorated.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies reassembled on Monday, and the proceedings were characterised by warlike speeches from the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition. M. Coumoudouros made a statement concerning the position of affairs. He said that the Conference proposed by the Porte would have results more injurious to the interests of Greece than the rejected arbitration proposal; but the Hellenic Government had up to the present time received no information, directly or indirectly, from the foreign Ministers in Athens respecting the proposed Conference. M. Tricoupis, the leader of the Opposition, agreed with the Premier in the view he took of the projected Conference, the object of which, he considered, was to deprive Greece of the rights she had derived from the decisions of the Berlin Conference. But the House wished to know what the Government had done and what they intended to do, should Europe decide to deprive Greece of some of her rights—what number of troops could be concentrated at a given moment on the frontier, and what measures had been taken for fortifying the kingdom in the event of a defensive war? The Chamber afterwards passed the first reading of a bill providing for the compulsory contribution of draught animals and vehicles for the use of the Government while the mobilisation is proceeding.

AMERICA.

Mr. Blaine, in the Senate yesterday week, made an elaborate speech in opposition to a resolution for permitting the purchase and American registration of foreign-built ships, and declared that the resolution indorsed a policy which would lead to the permanent dependence of the United States upon England for ships. Mr. Blaine's bill provides for a system of subsidies for American ocean mail-steamers. A bill was introduced in the

Senate last Saturday appropriating 100,000 dols. for the purpose of fitting out a ship in the United States Navy to go in search of the Arctic exploring-vessel Jeanette.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate have reported in favour of the ratification of the treaties recently concluded with China.

The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution which was recently presented asking Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State, for information relative to the Halifax Fishery Commission and Professor Hind's charges.

At a joint meeting of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, it has been resolved to request the Californian Legislature to urge Congress to grant a charter to the Nicaragua Canal Company.

In his message to the Legislature, the Governor of New York State urges the necessity of immediate action being taken to suppress the cattle disease. A bill has been introduced in the New York Senate to incorporate the Mexican Southern Railroad Company, with General Grant, General Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, and several leading American railway capitalists, as incorporators.

Murders and outrages on the whites continue to be committed by the Apache Indians.

CANADA.

The Dominion House of Commons had an "all-night sitting" simultaneously with that in our own Parliament last week. The result was the rejection by 140 votes to 54 of Mr. Blake's amendment asking the House not to ratify the Pacific Railway contract. The House yesterday week passed the second reading of the resolutions ratifying the Government contract for the construction of the Pacific Railway by 108 against 46 votes. The Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, subsequently introduced a bill, based upon the resolutions, for giving the contract the force of law. The bill was read a first time. On Monday the House passed the second reading of the bill, which was afterwards considered in a Committee of the whole House and reported; and on Tuesday the bill was passed by 128 votes against 49, all the amendments being rejected.

The Canadian Trade and Navigation Returns for the past fiscal year show that the value of the exports exceeded that of any year since 1874. They also show an excess of exports over imports to the amount of 1,421,711 dols. The increase in the trade with Great Britain over that of 1879 was 13,000,000 dols., and the decrease of the trade with the United States was 8,000,000 dols.

Professor Hind has written another letter to the Marquis of Lorne, in which he says that he gave information of the falsification of the fishery statistics to the British officials before the Halifax Commission met.

The Quebec Legislative Assembly has been prorogued until March 24. An Ottawa telegram announces the death of M. Letellier Saint Just, late Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

INDIA.

Lord Ripon's health, the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta states, continues to improve steadily.

The same correspondent telegraphs several other items of Indian news. The Santhals have risen and attacked Mr. Cosserat, deputy magistrate in the Damin tract, in his camp and rescued the prisoners in charge of his guard. He is said to have subsequently succeeded in reasserting his authority, and troops were being dispatched to the disturbed districts. "Scares" are also reported from Cachar and Buxa on the Bhotan frontier. The Kolapore trial the correspondent still makes light of, and he asserts that "every day makes it more plain that the whole thing is utterly contemptible." It is now finally settled that the formal transfer of Mysore to the Government of the Maharajah will take place early in March. The Governor of Madras will preside at the ceremony. An official investigation has taken place into the alleged disappearance of valuable jewels from the Mysore State Treasury, and the report of the committee is that "the whole of the Palace jewellery has been completely and satisfactorily accounted for, and that the arrangements for its custody are efficient."

As regards Afghanistan, it is stated that the latest authentic news from Cabul, dated about the 17th ult., shows that all is quiet in the city, but the provinces are in a very disturbed state.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, the Sheriff of Bombay, a Parsee, has contributed £5000 towards the education of girls of the Parsee community.

The Government of India have offered a prize of £100 for the best manual of hygiene for the use of British soldiers in India.

A telegram has been received from New Zealand stating that the first party of settlers to Mr. G. Vesey Stewart's third special settlement at Te Puke, Bay of Plenty, was received at Tauranga with great enthusiasm, and that the first drawing for land took place on the 26th ult.

A new cruiser for the Chinese squadron at Hong-Kong, called the Loo-Chi, has been launched at Kowloon Docks. She is 108 ft. long and 18 ft. beam, and will be fitted by the company with machinery which will enable her to travel at the rate of thirteen miles per hour.

King Kalakava, of the Sandwich Islands, arrived at San Francisco on Sunday last, en route to visit the different Asiatic and European nations, with a view to ascertaining the most feasible means of attracting a desirable class of immigrants to Hawaii, in order to take the place of the natives, who seem doomed to extinction within a comparatively short time.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at five p.m. on the 24th ult. at Bologna, Florence, Venice, Padua, and Ferrara. At Bologna there were also slighter shocks at midnight, and at eight and 9.15 a.m. next day; while Florence likewise had a second shock at 7.53 a.m. on the 25th. An earthquake in Switzerland, on the 27th ult., threw down one hundred chimneys in Berne, and split many buildings from top to bottom.

In London 2864 births and 2114 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 196, and the deaths by 347, the average numbers of the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 52 from smallpox, 28 from measles, 45 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus fever, 12 from enteric fever, 5 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 8 from diarrhoea, and 2 from dysentery. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which had steadily increased from 77 to 516 in the thirteen preceding weeks, further rose to 520 on Saturday last. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 371, and 617 in the two preceding weeks, further rose last week, under the influence of the continued low temperature, to 702, and exceeded the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years by 249: of these 481 were attributed to bronchitis, and 120 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 74 deaths.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty remains in quiet retirement at Osborne, the days being little varied from their usual routine of home pursuits, and the general walks and drives, now that the roads are passable. The Empress Eugénie frequently joins the family circle at Osborne, as well as accompanying the Queen out of doors; her Majesty also often passing an hour with the Empress at Osborne Cottage.

Prince Leopold returned to Osborne last Saturday from town. The Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre (First Commissioner of Works) joined the Royal dinner circle.

Divine service was performed at the house on Sunday by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Bridport, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold being present. Mr. Connor remained to dine.

Prince Leopold left for London on Monday. Captain J. R. Slade, Royal Horse Artillery, lately returned from Afghanistan, was included in the Royal dinner circle. Madame D'Arcas, Mdle. Rouher, the Duc de Bassano, and the suite of the Empress Eugénie have also dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice furnished gifts for the Christmas-Tree at the Annual Christmas entertainment given on Monday evening to the choir and schools of the Savoy by the members of the Royal Savoy Club.

In addition to the sum of money contributed by the Queen to the general fund for relieving the poor of the metropolis during the present distress, her Majesty has recently caused to be distributed, through the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, a quantity of warm clothing, coats, and blankets to the suffering poor in various parts of London.

The Hon. Amy Lambart has succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and the Hon. Ismay Fitzroy has arrived at Osborne.

We are authorised to state that her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom the second week in March, in addition to that announced for the 25th inst.; and that the Prince of Wales will hold a Levée towards the end of March, in addition to the one announced for the 21st inst.

Mr. James Risdon Bennett, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Need, Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, are to be knighted.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, were at church as usual on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's, the Rev. F. Hervey officiating. Their Royal Highnesses terminated their sojourn at Sandringham on Monday, and, accompanied by their daughters, arrived at Marlborough House, where they will remain for the Parliamentary season. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise of Lorne, and the Duke of Cambridge dined with the Prince and Princess. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales attended in the afternoon a grand military assault of arms and gymnastic performance at the Royal Albert Hall in aid of the Afghan War Relief Fund. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and children, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were also present. In the evening the Prince attended Mr. Edward Whymper's lecture on "Chimborazo and Cotopaxi," given to the members of the Alpine Club at the Royal Institution.

Letters from the flying squadron, with which are the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, in the Bacchante, describe the ceremonies which were observed in crossing the line on Nov. 29, when such of the officers and men as had not previously crossed the line were subjected to the time-honoured ordeal, Prince Louis of Battenberg, on board the Inconstant, being one of the victims. The proceedings on the Bacchante were similar, the Royal midshipmen, taking their turn in the shaving and ducking with the rest of the gun-room officers, entering heartily into the fun.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, on Monday, from Eastwell Park. The Duchess has appointed the afternoon of May 28 for the annual distribution of prizes to her Majesty's choir and schools of the Savoy, at which her Royal Highness will preside in theatre of Burlington House. On the following Monday the annual concert will be given by the choir in the Theatre of the Royal School of Mines.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck and Count and Countess Gleichen, was present at the concert of the Earl of Dunmore at Aberdeen House. Her Royal Highness and Prince Leopold, with Lord Brooke, attended the last afternoon performance of the "Children's Pinafore," Mr. Grossmith's entertainment at the Opera Comique; and in the evening they were at the Gaiety Theatre. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Royal Court Theatre the next night.

Princess Augusta Victoria of Holstein-Augustenburg, whose marriage with Prince William of Prussia takes place on the 27th inst. at Berlin, has left Cumberland Lodge for Germany. The Princess, who was accompanied by Prince Christian and Princess Caroline Matilda, her sister, travelled to Victoria, and thence by the Chatham and Dover Railway to Queenborough, crossing in one of the Zealand Steam-Ship Company's boats to Flushing, whence the journey was continued, via Cologne, by train.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Leopold were at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday evening.

The Empress Eugénie went to Bournemouth on Monday to visit the Queen of Sweden at Craig Head, on the East Cliff. The Empress crossed from Osborne to Southampton in the Royal yacht Alberta, and proceeded to Bournemouth by train, being met by the Queen at the East Station. The Empress drove to the Royal Bath Hotel in an open carriage, and subsequently drove along East Cliff to Craig Head House. Her Majesty remained with the Queen for a couple of hours, and then returned to the hotel, leaving Bournemouth by the 3.40 p.m. train on her return to Osborne Cottage.

The Empress of Austria, travelling as the Countess of Hohenembs, will arrive at Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop, on the 17th inst., for the hunting season.

His Excellency Count Münster returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, last Saturday, from Brighton, having recovered from his recent severe indisposition.

The Lord President of the Council and Countess Spencer had a dinner last Saturday at Spencer House, St. James's, after which Lady Spencer had a large reception. The Countess has another reception on the 12th inst.

The marriage of Mr. Alexander Henry Wylie, of North Berwick, and Miss Louisa Lavinia Jennings, only child of the Rev. John Jennings, Archdeacon and Canon of Westminster, was solemnised on Tuesday in Westminster Abbey. Lord Beaumont acted as best man. The service, which was choral, was performed by the Dean of Westminster, assisted by Canon Farrar and the Rev. S. Flood Jones.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

There is no denying it. Parliament is in a bad way. Public attention has been confined to the linked sourness long drawn out of the inordinately prolonged sittings in the Lower House. But the lethargy of the Lords has at length become marked by its contrast with the doings in the Chamber where speech accumulates but bills decay. It has previously been intimated that Earl Granville has no reason to vex his soul at the scarcity of Legislative work. Is not the control of the most important department of State enough to tax the noble Earl's energies? But, with plenty of time hanging heavily on their hands, the noble Lords the Leaders of the Opposition would assuredly lose nothing in public estimation were they to generally take the initiative, and, by emulating the law-making zeal of Earl Cairns, who has reintroduced his land bills, egg on the Government to legislative activity in the House of Lords. It is no exaggeration to say that a recent sitting was taken up solely with a social chat between the Lord Chancellor and Earl Granville on the wool-sack, a conversation between Lord Beaconsfield and Earl Beauchamp on the front Opposition bench, an utterly uninteresting question and answer, and the Foreign Secretary's smiling motion for adjournment: five minutes, in all! Although a little longer time was devoted yesterday week to Lord Waverley's motion in favour of the retention of Candahar, which idea the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Dunraven favoured, but Lord Enfield and the Duke of Argyll condemned; although the second reading of Earl Spencer's comprehensive Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill occupied their Lordships till close upon the dinner hour on Monday; and although a little over a quarter of an hour was taken up on Tuesday with the Earl of Camperdown's exceedingly apt suggestion that the Metropolitan Water Bill should be introduced in the Upper House—yet assembling merely to disperse is still the rule with their Lordships.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, in putting forth his giant's strength last Wednesday to check the irreconcilable band of Home Rulers, opportunely reminded them that the Ministerial measure for the Protection of Person and Property in Ireland had, in its initial stage, been under discussion for five days. A Past Master in the art of



Obstruction, one who has conspicuously disregarded the etiquette of the House, may here be delineated. Mr. Joseph Biggar, the chosen representative of Cavan, so far from being cowed by his suspension, appeared to be as smugly complacent as ever when he took his seat again on Thursday week, cheered to the echo by his irreclaimable Home Rule colleagues. Mr. Biggar has natural qualifications for his peculiar vocation. Nothing ruffles him. Neither indictment in Dublin nor suspension in Westminster disturbs his equanimity. He bears his punishment as if it were pleasure, and ever comes up smiling. He was on the verge of being suspended once more in the small hours of Wednesday morning; and his stoical persistence in what is to

him the recreation of Obstruction, coupled with an uncompromising epithet he was supposed to have applied to Mr. Millbank, but denied having uttered, appears to have enraged the hon. member for the North Riding of Yorkshire to such a degree that he called Mr. Biggar "an impudent scoundrel," for the use of which figure of speech the hon. member had formally to apologise to the House. This is an instance of the episodes which occasionally cropped up to vary the monotony of the all-night sittings.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, who took up the thread of the debate on the Irish peace preservation bill on Thursday week, may be credited with having made one of the very few effective speeches that have relieved a protracted and wearisome discussion. Mr. Labouchere may be imagined (after a glance at the etching) rising from the advantageous seat he occupies on the front bench below the Ministerial gangway, and standing well out on the floor of the House to deliver a well-sustained flank fire at Ministers for their proposed interference with the liberty (but Mr. Forster only seeks to put down the *license*) of the subject in Ireland. If the coldness of his measured tones repelled sympathy, the vivacity and point of his argument held a crowded House captive. The senior member for Northampton, stimulated in his opposition by the shouts of the beaming Home Rulers, maintained that precedents proved the country had always been very adverse to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and entered into a skillful analysis of the official returns, with the view of showing, and not unsuccessfully, that a multitude of trifling offences had been represented as outrages, and that really agrarian

outrage was not so rampant in Ireland as to justify the introduction of Coercion. Mr. Labouchere's scathing speech clearly made a marked impression upon Mr. Gladstone, who sat with Mr. Forster, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Bright on the Treasury bench.

Mr. Bright the same evening made the third noteworthy speech of the debate up to that period. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is, as a coiner of phrases that cling to their victims, perhaps the superior of Lord Beaconsfield himself. Speaking with that silvery clearness of articulation which makes his oratory unflinchingly acceptable, Mr. Bright repaid Mr. Joseph Cowen for some of that acrid criticism he is fond of applying to the present Government. The senior member for Newcastle-on-Tyne (here etched in the pilot coat and wideawake in whose freedom he likes modestly to revel, in an out-of-the-way corner of the Radical benches), had on the previous day vigorously assailed the Ministry for daring to claim precedence for Mr. Forster's bill. Mark how neat was Mr. Bright's retort! The right hon. gentleman simply said Mr. Cowen reminded him, as a speaker, of the late Lord Ribblesdale, of whom an hon. member said, "He makes a very good speech if you do not listen to what he says." Need it be said laughter followed Mr. Cowen's discomfiture? Mr. Bright then vindicated the Anti-Corn Law League from the stigma The O'Donoghue sought to cast upon it by coupling it with the Land League, and insisted that he would not have been a party to the introduction of the Coercion Bill if it were not to be followed by a Land Bill, which he trusted would be "a great and a comprehensive measure." Mr. O'Connor Power's reply, equally able in delivery and in argument, put the case of the Home Rulers as clearly as it could well be put. But the answer of Mr. Gladstone the following night, when the Prime Minister delivered an eloquent and masterly address, was complete from the point of view of the Government, which also means that of the vast majority of the Opposition on the question of coercion.

It would be to imitate the prolixity of Mr. Parnell's devoted adherents to expatiate on the idle talk by means of which they have since endeavoured to eke out the debate on Mr. Forster's bill. Mr. Childers just contrived on Monday to introduce a statement regarding the Transvaal War calculated to calm the fears of those anxious with regard to Sir George Colley's position near Lang's Neck: the House heard with relief that the General had declined further reinforcements. But thereafter the interminable theme of Ireland was soon returned to, Mr. C. Lewis resuming the discussion, and the lucid speech of Mr. Charles Russell and fluent periods of Mr. A. M. Sullivan being the only noticeable bits of real argument vouchsafed against the motion, among the supporters of which, it is worth mentioning, were Mr. Hopwood and Mr. Broadhurst.

The candid opinion of the urbane and experienced Serjeant-at-Arms, Captain Ralph Gossett, on the rakish proceedings of this and last week would not be without interest. As the authorised representative of a staff of obliging officials, the Serjeant-at-Arms (limned as he sits in his chair of state at the bar of the House, ever courteously attentive to the wants of members) might with reason protest against the undue strain put upon them. Captain Gossett bears up well, however, against each sea of troubles; and manfully does his duty, whether it be to arrest a Bradlaugh, or to suspend a Biggar offender. Not dwelling upon the exhibition of garrulity which was the main feature of the prolonged sitting from Monday afternoon to Wednesday morning, I may remark upon a certain singularity which occurred at its close. Any hasty alteration in the regulations of the House is obviously inexpedient. It was generally felt that Sir Richard Cross made a most seasonable appeal when he suggested to the Speaker on Tuesday night that he had an inherent right to stop wilful obstruction, and that the Standing Order passed not long ago strengthened this right. Later on Mr. Childers, spurred on by Sir Stafford Northcote, rather tardily joined in expressing the hope that the Deputy-Speaker (who had then relieved Mr. Brand) would be able to suppress the scandal. Dr. Lyon Playfair may be excused for not acting, a little while after, on the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, who desired him "to name" Mr. Parnell. But the growing indignation evoked by the tactics of the Home Rulers was pungently summed up when Mr. Bright protested, about one o'clock in the morning, against "the grossest case of insult and obstruction which, in my opinion, has ever been exhibited." Throughout the small hours, nevertheless, did the small body of Irish members, about a score, struggle to secure the adjournment; and the game was kept up till nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Speaker then resumed his place, and at last firmly defined in a few clear sentences the exact position of affairs, and summarily put the question to the House. Dr. Lyon's amendment—aiming to give precedence to



remedial over coercive measures—was negatived by 164 to 19 votes. After a few shouts of "Privilege!" the Home Rulers filed out of the House, Mr. Forster's bill was read the first time. Now, as the Speaker's direct intervention brought about this desired result, did not his "inherent" power render it unnecessary for Mr. Gladstone to have recourse to a form of *clôture*? Briefly put, the Premier's motion amounted to this:—

If, upon notice given, a motion be made that the state of public business is urgent, and if, on the call of the Speaker, forty members shall support it by rising in their places, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, no debate, or amendment, or adjournment being allowed.

This memorable sitting, which lasted forty-one hours, was at length concluded. But the whole of the Wednesday afternoon was afterwards monopolised by the fruitless discussion of another Irish motion for adjournment (rejected by 278 to 44 votes), and an endeavour on the part of Mr. Parnell to move that the Speaker had been guilty of a breach of privilege in refusing to permit further debate.

MUSIC.

Miss Dora Schirrmacher was again the pianist at the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon, when she played, with brilliant execution (and occasionally somewhat exuberant energy), Beethoven's sonata, "quasi fantasia," in E flat, from op. 27; and, in response to the following applause, a waltz by Chopin. Cherubini's string quartet in E flat, led by Madame Norman-Néruda in association with Mr. L. Ries, Herr Strauss, and Signor Piatti; and Mozart's clarinet quintet by these artists and Mr. Lazarus, respectively opened and closed the programme, which comprised Signor Piatti's performance of his own "Elegia" and "Siciliana" for violoncello, and vocal pieces by Madame Patey. The concert of Monday evening brought forward—for the first time here—some variations for Pianoforte and Violoncello by Herr Wüllner, and a Pianoforte trio by Mr. Davenport. The variations are ingeniously constructed, but, like the theme which gives rise to them, are dull and uninteresting. The trio is cleverly written, but consists too largely of mere passages of executive display for the respective instruments. The second of the three movements ("Andante") is the most interesting. Both works were finely played; the first by Mlle. Krebs and Signor Piatti, the other by the same artists and Madame Norman-Néruda. The other instrumental pieces call for no specific mention. Mr. Harper Kearton sang, with good effect, Mozart's "Dalla sua pace," and Handel's "Love sounds the alarm."

On Saturday evening Berlioz's "Faust" music was again repeated at St. James's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Charles Hallé, the solo vocalists having been—as at the last performance—Miss M. Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Pyatt. The Hungarian March, the Ballet of Sylphs; and the Serenade for Mephistopheles, sung by Mr. Santley, were encored. The first of four orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall conducted by Mr. Hallé—with the co-operation of his excellent Manchester band, is to take place this (Saturday) evening. At the third—on Feb. 26—Berlioz's "L'Enfance du Christ" will be given for the first time in London, as recently performed, under Mr. Hallé's direction at Manchester. The dates of the other concerts are Feb. 19 and March 5.

That accomplished pianist Mr. Oscar Beringer gave a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when his programme was of a very special nature, having comprised Beethoven's Leviathan sonata in B flat, op. 106, Weber's sonata in A flat, Brahms's in F minor, and that by Liszt in B minor.

This (Saturday) afternoon the Crystal Palace concerts will be resumed—after the usual Christmas recess—with the twelfth performance of the twenty-fifth series. In the evening the Burns Festival, at the Royal Albert Hall, is to be repeated, again with the co-operation of Madame Christine Nilsson, and under the direction of Mr. W. Carter.

On Tuesday next, Mr. Sims Reeves will give, at St. James's Hall, the first of his projected ballad concerts, himself, his son (Mr. Herbert Reeves), and Miss Minnie Hauk, being among the vocalists announced.

On Thursday, the Royal Society of Musicians will hold its one hundred and forty-third anniversary festival at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught. Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch," is to be performed next Friday at the third concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-ninth season.

Next Saturday evening, Feb. 12, the Burns birthday commemoration concert, postponed on account of the severe winter weather, is to take place at St. James's Hall.

We have already referred to Mr. John Ella's transference of the direction of the Musical Union to M. Jules Lasserre, the well-known violoncellist. Mr. Ella's long and successful management of these excellent performances has secured for them a special reputation, which his successor will, no doubt, take a pride in maintaining. Mr. Ella's advanced age entitles him to a period of repose after a long and active career. The dates fixed for the performances referred to are April 26; May 10, 24, and 31; and June 14, 21, and 28.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

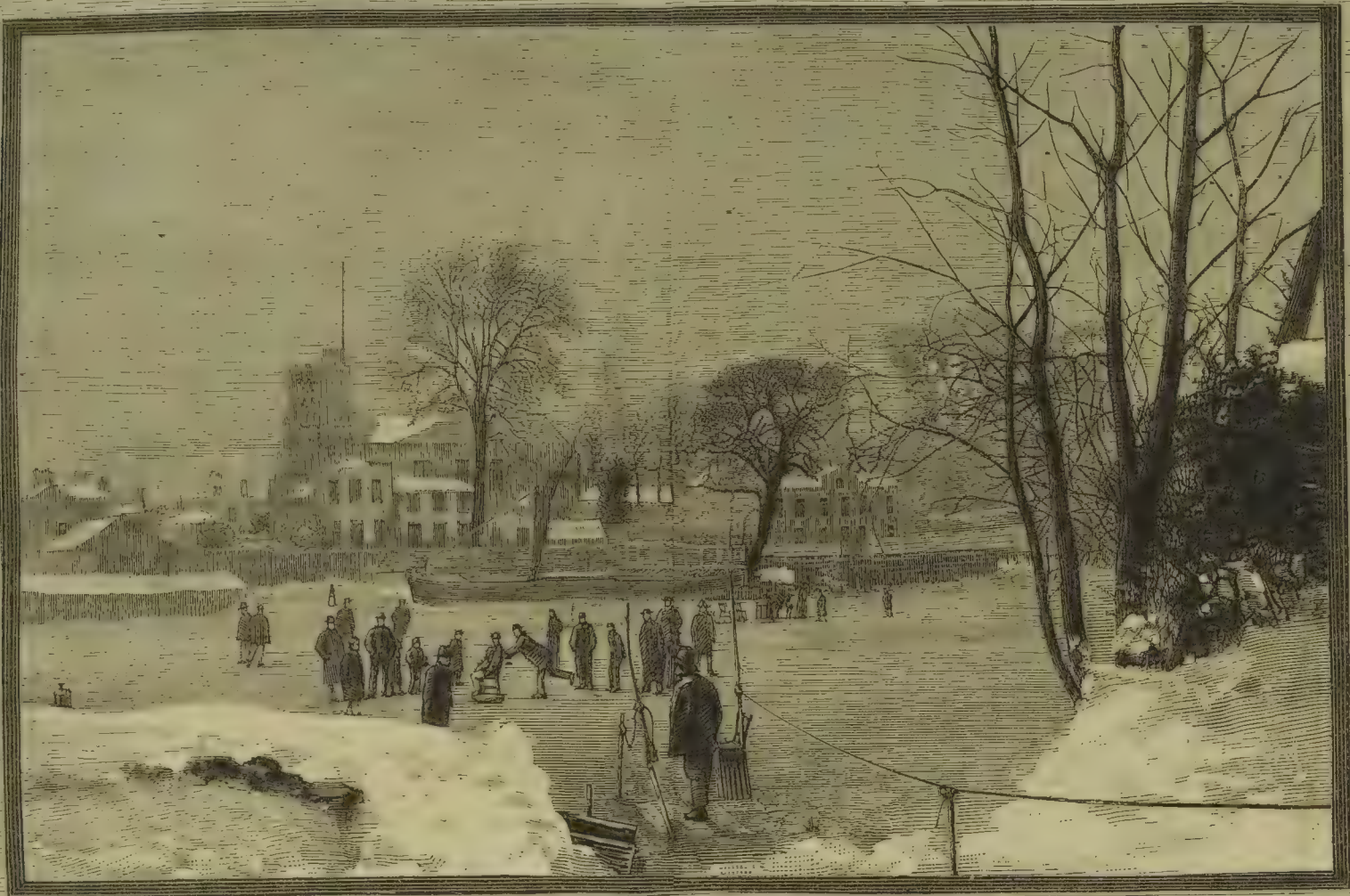
The prospectus of the sixty-ninth season has been issued. It announces six concerts to take place on Feb. 24, March 10 and 24, April 7, May 12 and 26. Mr. Cusins retains the office of conductor, which he has held since 1867. Mr. Stanley Lucas's recent resignation of the office of secretary, which he so worthily fulfilled for many years, has been followed by the appointment of Mr. Henry Hersee, who is in every way qualified therefor. The analytical programmes, heretofore supplied by Professor G. A. Macfarren, will now be written by Dr. Hueffer. Some changes have also been made in the direction and general management—new features being the very judicious rule of having two rehearsals, instead of only one, for each concert; and the admission of subscribers to each second rehearsal.

Many important and interesting works will be performed during the season—several for the first time here—special interest attaching to the production of Berlioz's dramatic symphony (with vocal solos and choruses), entitled "Roméo et Juliette," an elaborate composition that has not been heard, in its entirety, for many years in London. This is announced for the second concert, on March 10. At the first of the series, Herr Scharwenka will perform a new pianoforte concerto of his own composition. The dates of the other four concerts are: March 24, April 7, May 12 and 26.

At a meeting of the Reading Town Council held on Monday to receive the report of a committee appointed to consider the offer of the Royal Agricultural Society to hold its show for 1882 in that town, it was stated that subscriptions to the amount of £4000 had been promised, and there would be no difficulty in finding an additional £1000, which would be all that would be required to comply with the society's requirements. An excellent site for holding the show had been found.

SCENES ON THE FROZEN THAMES.

(FROM INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. J. THOMSON.)—SEE PAGE 136.



AN EXTEMPORISED SLEDGE.

AT TWICKENHAM.

NEAR TEDDINGTON.



IRISH-STEW DINNER TO THE POOR AT THE CONDER-STREET MISSION-HALL, LIMEHOUSE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA: LIMA, THE CAPITAL OF PERU, CAPTURED BY THE CHILIAN ARMY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Extra Supplement.

"BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE."

"Disturbed Ireland," of which we unhappily hear too much in these days, finds in Mr. O'Kelly's drawing an illustration of one painful but needful consequence of giving ear to her seditious Fenian and agrarian intrigues, against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, against the principles of loyalty and social honesty, and to the ruin of those misguided dupes who are tempted to acts of violence and outrage. The appearance of one of these, a simple-looking youth, "before the Magistrate," in custody of the armed Royal Irish Constabulary, to answer some charge, of which he may or may not be able to clear himself, is the subject of our Engraving. The magistrate, who is not exactly of the class of our English country squires, but a stipendiary official, and probably either a lawyer, or a retired military or naval officer, has a direct and business-like manner of dealing with the case, and will not shilly-shally about it, but will commit this young man for trial, if there be any substantial evidence forthcoming. The mother, grandmother, and sisters of the prisoner, though little of their sorrowful faces can here be seen, express by their several attitudes the grief and fear that his perilous situation has excited in their breasts. It is a very sad affair, and we are very sorry to know that many such cases have recently occurred in Ireland, and it is but too likely that there will be many more, during the present year.

THE FROZEN THAMES AT TWICKENHAM.

Our Illustrations of the scenes during the late hard frost on the Thames at Teddington and Twickenham are from the photographs taken by Mr. J. Thomson's instantaneous process just before the ice broke up. There was no sign of the coming thaw; the thermometer stood at about 25 deg. Fahrenheit, and the ice was thick enough to form a safe highway for ordinary traffic. The Sleighing Club, had they been so disposed, might have made their way in comfort and safety across from the old church to Eel Pie Island.

The first Illustration is a view taken from Eel Pie Island, looking across the river. A dark mark on the ice, towards the left, indicates the spot where the sheep was roasted, and the poor of the parish were regaled with a hearty meal on Saturday, the 22nd ult.

The second of these views gives the wintry aspect of the river, looking up the reach towards "Poppe's Villa." The third represents an extemporised sleigh, contrived by a man who had been thrown out of work by the frost. This simple device supplied at once a healthful recreation for the young folk of Twickenham, and temporary, not unprofitable, occupation for its owner.

The process used by Mr. J. Thomson, F.R.G.S., is so rapid, that it becomes possible to photograph thereby almost any scene one pleases. There is also this advantage, that the negative can be taken of the size needed, and placed in a customer's hands the same day on which they are taken. No second negative is required; and the result is fine.

THE IRISH-STEW DINNER AT LIMEHOUSE.

The London Cottage Mission, at its Mission Hall in Conder-street, Limehouse, has provided an abundant and comfortable repast on Wednesdays for hundreds of poor hungry persons, mostly women and children, during the late severe wintry weather. Nearly a thousand sufferers from cold and want assembled before the doors. About two hundred guests could find room, at one time, along the two long tables, with seats at each side, which are shown in our Illustration. Mr. Walter Austin, the founder and honorary director of the Mission, superintended the administration of its seasonable bounty. Miss Napton, the Lady Superintendent, with a numerous staff of assistants, caused the plates, dishes, and basins, the pots and pans, or the jugs, brought by the multitude of guests, to be rapidly filled; and hunger soon emptied them of the rich, hot, Irish stew, till the Mission had exhausted its store for the day. It was painful to acknowledge this limitation to its hospitality, on one of the hardest and bitterest days we have endured, in the recent prolonged visitation of frost and snow and chilling north-east wind. Hundreds of needy applicants were that day sent away from Conder-street without relief. The London Cottage Mission, like many other charitable institutions, is in want of funds. It not only gives these weekly dinners through the winter, but distributes fuel, food, and clothing at the homes of the East-End poor, and sends help to the sick, or to mothers lying-in. Religious services are held in the hall, and there is a reading-room. Subscriptions or donations are received by Mr. Walter Austin, 41, Finsbury-pavement; or by Miss Napton, 301, Burdett-road, Limehouse.

LIMA, THE CAPITAL OF PERU.

The fierce war that has been raging on the western shore of South America, during two or three years past, between the rival Spanish-American Republics of Chili and Peru, must now be near its end. The recent capture of Lima by the Chilean army leaves the result no longer doubtful. We present a view of that city, which is close to the seaport of Callao, and connected with it by a short railway. Lima was founded in 1535, on the banks of the river Rimac, which is crossed by a series of bridges, several of considerable beauty. The city proper occupies the south bank; on the north lies the suburb of San Lazaro, noted for its pleasant walks between double rows of magnificent trees. The streets of the city, which is surrounded by brick fortifications of no great strength, are narrow, crossing each other at right angles, thus dividing the ground into 200 square blocks of buildings. The houses, from the necessity of providing against frequent earthquakes, are mostly low, and built of yielding materials. One peculiarity is the absence of windows looking into the streets. All the better class of houses look upon large interior courtyards, often ornamented with frescoes. As in all cities built under the Spanish régime in South America, the principal point is the Plaza Mayor, or great square, on one side of which stands the Cathedral. Each side of the square measures 170 yards. The cathedral is a stone building some 300 ft. long and 180 wide, under the great altar of which lie the remains of Pizarro. Among other buildings of note may be mentioned the former palace of the Archbishops, lately used as a hall for the meeting of the Legislative Body and the palace of the Spanish Viceroys.

On the recommendation of the Field Marshal commanding-in-Chief, the silver medalion of the Royal Humane Society has been voted to Lieutenant Francis M. Aitken, of the 93rd Highlanders, Lieutenant Alfred H. Middleton, of the same regiment, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles R. Orde, of the Rifle Brigade, for acts of gallantry. On the recommendation of the Duke of Edinburgh, the society's medal has also been awarded to Peter Flynn.

WEATHER-LORE OF THE SUN.

As few subjects possess a wider interest than the weather, it is not surprising that from the earliest period various proverbs embodying superstitious fancies should have been associated with it, not to mention the manifold prognostics that have been drawn from the phenomena of nature. Thus, not only has each country its own popular lore for forecasting the weather, but, as in our own country, this oftentimes varies in different localities, some counties possessing pieces of weather-wisdom peculiar to themselves. As it is not, perhaps, known to most of our readers how extensive and curious are these items of weather-wisdom, it is proposed during the present year to give, from month to month, a brief outline of them as gathered, for instance, from the sun, moon, stars, clouds, winds, flowers, and animals. Commencing, then, with the Sun, we find that from time immemorial indications of the coming weather have been foretold from its various aspects. Thus, Virgil, in his first Georgic (438) alludes to these—

Above the rest the Sun, who never lies,
Foretells the change of weather in the skies;
For if he rise unwilling to his race,
Clouds on his brow, and spots upon his face;
Or if through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
Fragrant of light, in loose and straggling streams,
Suspect a drizzling day and southern rain,
Fatal to fruits, and flocks, and promised grain.

Amongst most nations the Sun's redness on rising or setting has been regarded as ominous, and furnished materials for various proverbs. One old English adage informs us that—

If red the sun begins his race
Be sure that rain will fall apace;

a notion referred to by Christ in St. Matthew's Gospel (xvi. 2, 3): "When it is evening, ye say, It will be fair weather, for the sky is red; and in the morning, It will be foul weather to-day, for the sky is red and lowering." It may be remembered, too, how graphically Shakespeare speaks of this popular rule in his "Venus and Adonis":—

Like a red morn, that ever yet betokened
Wreck to the seamen, tempest to the field;
Sorrow to shepherds, woe unto the birds,
Gusts and foul flaws to herdmen and to herds.

And the familiar rhyme tells us how

Sky red in the morning
Is a sailor's warning.

Referring to Continental observations, we are told in Milan that "if the morn be red, rain is at hand;" and, again, "if the sky be red when the morning star is shining, there will be rain during the week." As is well known, however, a red sunset is just as propitious as the former is unlucky;—"a red sky at night being a shepherd's delight;" and, according to a saying formerly very current in this country,

The evening red, morning grey,
Is a sign of a fair day.

Indeed, there are numerous proverbs on this subject, all to the same purpose; a Scotch one being as follows:—

The evening red and the morning grey,
Is the sign of a bright and cheery day;
The evening grey and the morning red
Put on your hat or you'll wet your head.

In Italy it is commonly said that "a red evening and a grey morning set the pilgrim a-walking;" and at Malta, "a red sunset says, get your horse ready." In Bohemia, however, the rule is reversed, a red sunrise being thought to betoken a fine day; a red sunset, wet weather.

A general mist before the sun rises is generally considered to presage fair weather, and, according to a popular proverb,

A high dawn indicates wind,
A low dawn indicates fair weather;

which Fitzroy explains thus:—"A high dawn is when the first indications of daylight are seen over a bank of clouds; a low dawn is when the day breaks on or near the horizon, the first streaks of light being very low down." An ancient piece of weather lore informs us that if the rising sun be encompassed with a circle of white clouds which equally fly away it is a sign of fine weather—whereas Virgil tells us that a gloomy sunrise is mauspidious:—

If Aurora with half open eyes,
And a pale sickly cheek salutes the skies,
How shall the vine with tender leaves defend
Her teeming clusters when the storms descend.

There is a prevalent notion that if a change of weather occurs about the time when the sun is crossing the meridian it will be for twelve hours at least. The proverbs relating to the sunset are even, perhaps, more numerous than those associated with sunrise, every aspect being supposed to denote the coming weather. Thus Shakespeare, in "Richard II." (ii. 4), referring to a popular belief, tells how

The sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
Witnessing storms to come, woe and unrest.

And when, too, it sets like a ball of fire, it is said to have "water in its eye." Again, a pale sunset is a bad sign, if we may believe the rhyme—

If the Sun goes pale to bed,
'Twill rain to-morrow, it is said.

A hazy sunset, too, is equally unsatisfactory, for we are told that "when the air is hazy, so that the solar light fades gradually, and looks white, rain will most certainly follow." When, however, at the time of sunset there is a clear sky, it is said to indicate calm weather:—

When the Sun sets bright and clear
An easterly wind you need not fear.

But if, on the other hand, the sky is covered with fleecy clouds, it is an indication of wind:—

When the sun sets in a bank
A westerly wind we shall not lack.

A golden sunset is generally regarded as one of the most favourable tokens of fine weather, in allusion to which Shakespeare, in his "Richard III.," says:—

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.

But when the sun at setting casts a lurid red light on the sky as far as the zenith, it is said to be an infallible sign of storms and gales of wind. Once more, the streaks of light occasionally seen when the sun shines through broken clouds are, according to an old superstitious fancy, believed to be pipes reaching into the sea, the water, it is supposed, being drawn up through them into the clouds, ready at any moment to be discharged upon the earth in the shape of rain. With this may be compared a similar idea given by Virgil (Georgic i. 380), "et bibit ingens arcus." This superstition, however, is curious, containing, as it does, some vestiges of truth. Although, as has been pointed out, the streaks of sunshine are no actual pipes, yet they are at any rate visible signs of the sun's action, which, by evaporating the waters, provide a store of vapour to be converted into rain. A species of rainbow, without either pillar or arch, having only a base, is known by sailors as the "sun-dog," and is considered indicative of windy, squally weather. In some parts of Sussex the light, fleecy clouds that encircle the sun in windy weather are called "foxy sun-clouds," being supposed to presage changeable and treacherous weather, a notion embodied in the following couplet:—

Mackerel sky, mackerel sky,
Never long wet, and never long dry.

HOME NEWS.

In all probability the University boat-race will be rowed on Saturday, April 9.

Mrs. Herbert Williams has given £500 to the funds of the Dorset County Hospital, in memory of her late husband.

Satisfactory progress is being made with the Channel Tunnel borings at Abbott's Cliff, Dover.

Ridley Hall, Cambridge, a building intended for students training for parochial work, was opened yesterday week.

The order for sending out Mrs. Decbee and six lady nurses to the Transvaal has, it is stated, been cancelled.

Sir C. Whetham has been elected, by a large majority, chairman of the Police Committee of the Corporation.

The Deanery of Argyle and the Isles has been conferred on the Rev. A. C. Haldane, Incumbent of Ballachulish.

Mr. Henry Griffith has been elected treasurer of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn for the ensuing year.

Magnificent displays of the aurora borealis were witnessed on Monday evening at several places in England.

His Excellency the French Ambassador will preside at the annual dinner in aid of the funds of the French Hospital and Dispensary, next Saturday, at Willis's Rooms.

The annual general meeting of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution will be held at the office, 28, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, City, next Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. John Langton, F.R.C.S., of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, a member of the Board of Examiners in Anatomy and Physiology of the Royal College of Surgeons, has been unanimously elected surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

A grand military assault at arms by the gymnastic staff of the Aldershot Gymnasium, in aid of the Afghan War Relief Fund, took place at the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of a distinguished audience numbering 8000.

Mr. Ernest Edward Blake, of the Colonial Office, has been appointed Crown Agent for the Colonies, in conjunction with Mr. William Charles Surgeant, C.M.G., and Mr. Montagu Frederick Ommannay.

The Mersey Dock Board have agreed to sell to the Midland Railway Company 63,000 square yards of land, situate near the new Docks at the north end of Liverpool, for £350,000. The company intend to devote the land to goods traffic purposes.

The annual festival of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Thursday. Last year the income of these schools, where 220 orphan children are maintained, clothed, and educated, fell short of the expenditure by £800.

An Order in Council was published in Dublin on Monday night stating that, in consequence of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in certain parts of England, the importation of animals from Great Britain into Ireland is prohibited from Feb. 1 to 28 inclusive.

Sir Henry Holland, M.P., Mr. Bompas, Q.C., and Mr. A. W. Simpson, Recorder of Scarborough, have been elected Benchers of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Lord Justice Thesiger and Mr. Freeing, and the elevation to the bench of Mr. Williams.

Last Saturday the Judge of the Cambridge County Court appointed a receiver to the estate of the Earl of Hardwicke, under a petition for liquidation. The liabilities are £240,000, but the greater part of this is owing to secured creditors. The value of the assets has not yet been ascertained.

Sir C. F. Smythe, Bart., was elected president, in the place of Mr. Edmund Wright, and Mr. G. D. Harrison, Mayor of Wexford, vice-president, at the general meeting of the Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Society, held at Shrewsbury last Saturday.

Sir Bartle Frere read a paper on Tuesday night before the members of the Society of Arts on the resources of South Africa. He described the extent of the mineral wealth which existed, and the fruitful nature of the agricultural districts, concluding by recommending the colony as well adapted for emigrants.

Mr. Edward Whymper gave an address on Tuesday at the Royal Institution, descriptive of his ascents of the Chimborazo and Cotopaxi at the end of 1879 and the beginning of 1880. Mr. C. E. Matthews, late president of the Alpine Club, was in the chair. A vote of thanks to Mr. Whymper was passed, upon the motion of the Prince of Wales.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism for the fourth week of January show that 53,519 indoor and 47,538 outdoor paupers were relieved, making a total of 101,057, as against 98,285 in the corresponding week of last year, and 84,144 in 1879. The north district alone is responsible for nearly 2000 of the increase. The number of vagrants relieved was 571.

A suggestion to establish a Chamber of Commerce for London was brought, on the Lord Mayor's invitation, before the consideration of a number of the leading bankers and merchants at the Mansion House yesterday week. The proceedings were private, and the proposal, it is understood, will be the subject of a more extended conference.

Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. dispatched from Plymouth on Monday for Sydney, New South Wales, the ship Blairgowrie, 1550 tons, Captain Samuel Park, with 353 emigrants, of whom 150 are English, 22 Scotch, 171 Irish, and 10 foreigners. The Blairgowrie is owned by Messrs. Thompson and Gray, of Glasgow, and chartered by Messrs. F. Green and Co., of London.

Mr. John Pender, M.P., in presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company, on Thursday mentioned that £10,000 had been spent in picking up one of their cables at a depth of 2000 fathoms, which had been ten years in the water. The establishment of the fact that it was possible to raise a cable from such a depth gave an additional value to all telegraphic property.

Mr. C. H. Parkes, in presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the Great Eastern Railway, said that, in order to continue their good relations with their employes, the company offered to contribute a larger sum towards the Accident Allowance Fund than formerly, at the same time giving the men liberty to withdraw from the fund and come under the Employers' Liability Act; but out of 13,000 belonging to the fund only five withdrew.

One of the speakers at a recent Land League meeting proposed to Boycott England. He suggested that Mr. Parnell should give the word of order to Irishmen not to wear a hat or shoe made in England, not to drink a cup of tea coming from England, and not to sweeten a cup of tea with sugar coming from Glasgow; and he was sure such an order would be obeyed. But what if England should Boycott Ireland?

Two years ago Sir Henry Havelock was left a valuable estate, now yielding ten thousand pounds a year, on condition that he assumed the testator's name of Allan; but he was not to enjoy the estate until his children had attained their majority, the income in the meantime to accumulate. Sir Henry appealed to the Chancery Division for an allowance from the estate to enable him to educate his sons in a manner to qualify them for their future positions; and Vice-Chancellor Malins on Saturday last granted him two thousand seven hundred pounds a year.



DISTURBED IRELAND: BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

BY A. O'KELLY.

ELECTION ITEMS.

Mr. J. McLaren, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, has at length obtained a seat in Parliament. After being defeated at Wigton and Berwick, he was on Thursday week elected, by a majority of 7450 over Mr. J. E. Jenkins, for the seat vacated by his father, Mr. D. McLaren, in the representation of Edinburgh. The numbers were—the Lord Advocate, 11,390; Mr. Jenkins, 3910. At the general election in April last Mr. Duncan McLaren, the late member, polled 17,807 votes.

Mr. John Edward Redmond, an advanced Home Ruler and member of the Land League, was returned on Monday for New Ross, without opposition, as successor to Mr. J. Foley, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The report of the Canterbury Election Commissioners has been issued. They are of opinion that the constituency is not now, as a whole, corrupt. Out of about three thousand voters, perhaps five or six hundred are at all times accessible to bribery.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at Knaresborough report that corrupt practices did not extensively prevail at the election of 1880; that certain persons, whose names are mentioned in the schedule, were guilty of corrupt practices at the same election; that neither Mr. Wood nor Sir H. M. Thompson was guilty of corrupt practices; and that such practices did not extensively prevail at the election of 1874.

The Town Clerk of Preston, at a meeting of the Town Council last week, said that the statement that at the last Parliamentary election there were 3582 voters in the borough who could not write their names was a clerical error. The number should have been 582 only.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The following calls to the Bar are announced:—

At the Middle Temple—Percy Petten Easton, M.A., George Paris Bradshaw, M.D., Edward Bushnell Chambers, M.A., John George Cox, Arthur Gwynne James, LL.B., Robert Colin Ringrose, M.A., Albert William Chaster, LL.B., Bernard Batigan Hackney, William Thomas Raymond, Alfred V. Lucie Smith, Nathaniel Joseph Highmore, William Redhead, Edmund Barker, Simon John Fraser Macleod, LL.B., Clarendon Golding Hyde, Archibald Nugent Robertson.

At Gray's Inn—William Henry Upjohn, LL.B., Charles Augustus Vansittart Conybeare, B.A., Edward Robinson, William Elliott Lewis, and Frederick William Batchelor, B.A.

The Portrait of the late Mr. Sothern, which we have engraved for this week's publication, is a photograph of the series called "Houseworth's Celebrities," issued by Mr. Houseworth, of San Francisco. The photograph of Mr. Sothern as "Lord Dundreary" is one by Mr. Bassano, of Regent-street, and that of the same actor, as "Brother Sam," is by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of Belfast.

At the Royal Asiatic Society, on Monday week, Sir Henry Rawlinson in the chair, Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist late in Afghanistan, read a paper, "On the identification of Nagarahara, in connection with the travels of Hiouen-Tsang at the beginning of the seventh century." Jellalabad is the modern city, and belongs only to the Musselman rule; but in the Buddhist time, when Hiouen-Tsang and Fah-lian, the Chinese Buddhist Pilgrims, visited the valley,

Nagarahara was existing, and is partly described by them. Mr. Simpson's identification places the site at the junction of the Surkh-ab with the Cabul river, about four miles from the present Jellalabad, where a rock, covered with Buddhist remains, is known to the natives as the "Bala Hisar" or Acropolis of an old non-Mussulman city.

The Metropolitan Board having been memorialised to take steps to prevent the inundations which frequently occur at Lewisham and Lee, the subject was submitted to the consideration of a committee, and the board directed plans to be prepared for further protecting the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments from overflow at high tides.

In the long experience of the National Life-Boat Institution the services of its life-boats during the recent storms appear to be unexampled for bravery, exposure, and determination. The rescued shipwrecked crews on those disastrous occasions form a long list. At some of these rescues the boats' crews were out consecutively, in raging seas and intense cold, twenty and thirty hours at a time, and sometimes a few hours after reaching the shore the life-boatmen have proceeded again and again in reply to signals of distress from endangered ships.

The annual general meeting of the governors of the Cancer Hospital (free), Brompton, was held on the 2nd inst. From the thirtieth annual report of the executive it appears that the hospital is steadily advancing in usefulness, and that during the year there had been an increase of funds. After careful deliberation it has been decided to enlarge the hospital, so as enable a much larger number of patients to be received. Last year 1028 new patients were received, 339 being in and 689 out patients.

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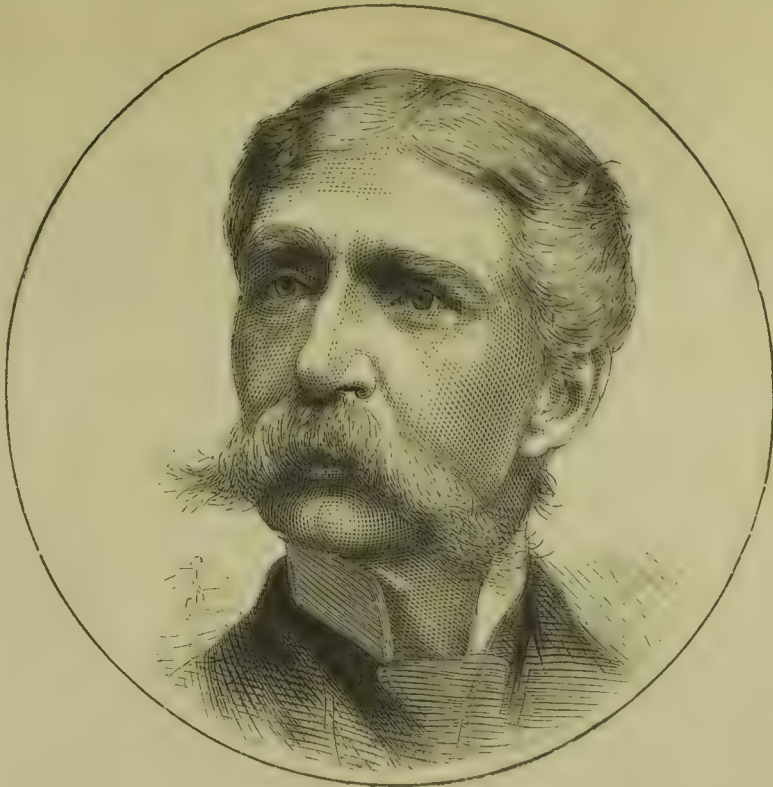
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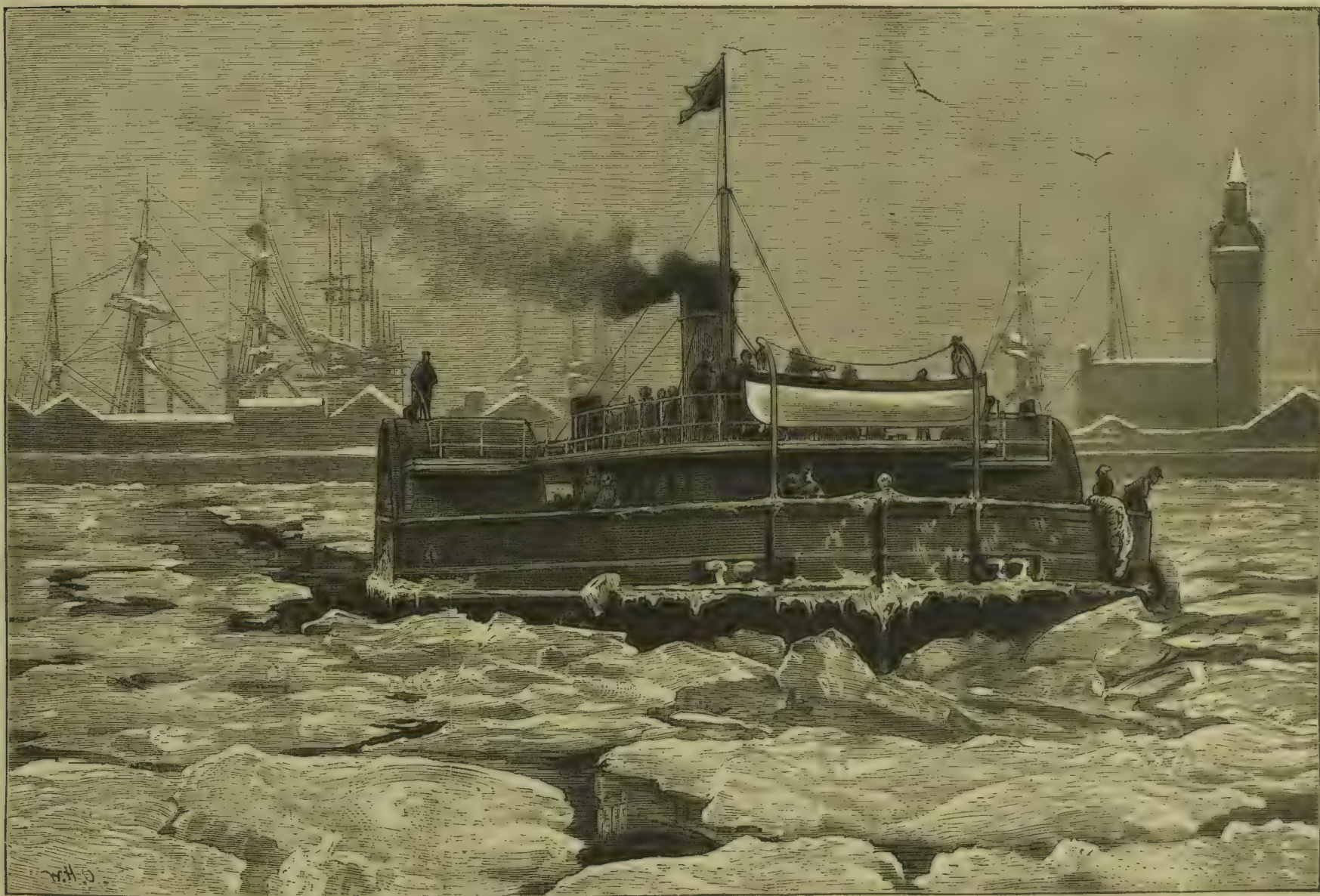
MR. SOTHERN AS LORD DUNDREARY.



THE LATE MR. E. A. SOTHERN.



MR. SOTHERN AS BROTHER SAM.



LIVERPOOL DURING THE FROST: DIFFICULTIES OF THE MERSEY FERRY TRAFFIC.—SEE PAGE 138.

THE LATE MR. SOTHERN.

It is a great mistake, and, moreover, it is a cruel injustice to the memory of a most accomplished and versatile comedian, to assume that the lamented Mr. Edward Askew Sothorn was what is called, in the technology of the stage, a "one-part actor." He could, indeed, play many parts to admiration; and he must have sustained a large number of varied characters during a career of unflagging industry, but of comparative obscurity, which extended over at least ten years; since, born at Liverpool about 1829, he went in 1851 to the United States, and appeared at the National Theatre, Boston, in the character of Dr. Pangloss; and it was not until 1862 that he took the town by storm as Lord Dundreary, in the late Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy of "Our American Cousin." He had already played Dundreary in the States more than eleven hundred times. I have seen it stated in more than one well-informed quarter that the acceptance of Sothorn by the audience at the Haymarket was at the outset dubious and

slow, and that for some weeks he played Dundreary to almost empty benches. If such be the case, he must have vaulted into popularity with extreme suddenness. At the period named the writer of these lines, overwhelmed as he was by journalistic and literary labours, scarcely ever entered the doors of a theatre; and he remembers being actually forced by a lady of his acquaintance, for whose critical faculty he entertained the highest respect, to go to the Haymarket to see Sothorn, who, as she put it, had literally taken the town by storm. And he remembers in that same year having written in a magazine which he was then conducting, called *Temple Bar*, under the title of "A Remarkable Dramatic Performance," a lengthy essay on the genius of Sothorn, which the writer assumed at the time to have been generally recognised. On the whole, perhaps, Sothorn did not find the public acclaim come to him more slowly than it had come to Robson, who had played for months and months at the Grecian Theatre, unnoticed by the press and uncared for by the general public, before he, too, "took

the town by storm" in the "Yellow Dwarf" and "Medea," and a score more characters, humorous and serious, at the Olympic.

Sothorn was not only inimitable as Dundreary and unapproachably characteristic in "Brother Sam" (which, an adaptation, I think, by John Oxenford, of some German play, further fitted to the stage by Buckstone, was not a good play, and a slightly repulsive one); but, in addition to the two characters in which the artist has delineated him, he was surpassingly excellent in "David Garrick." His performance in "Home," an adaptation of the French "Aventurière," was likewise most excellent; and he appeared at intervals in a whole round of farce characters, all marked by the sparkle of his uncontrollable fun. "The Crushed Tragedian" was scarcely a brilliant success in England, owing to the simple fact that the Tragedian himself was a very lifelike caricature of one Mr. George Jones, an eccentric Anglo-American, the father of the distinguished *tragicienne* Miss Avonia Jones, and who, for some occult reason, had

chosen to assume the style and title of "The Count Joannes." He was always bringing actions against people, and vainly endeavouring to gain popularity in high tragedy parts; and altogether he figured for many years, more or less conspicuously, in the minor Bohemia of New York City. To the British public Sothorn's simulacrum of the Count Joannes (he died in great poverty about a year ago) presented no kind of purport nor significance. It was acknowledged to be very clever; but few people were able even dimly to understand what it meant.

I repeat that the excellent actor, brilliant wit, courteous gentleman, and charitable and kindly man who has been taken from us so sadly and so prematurely had many arrows in his well-furnished quiver, in addition to the character of Dundreary. But the public of two worlds decreed that in Dundreary Sothorn should be almost exclusively "Lord of the Silver Bow." The Bow is unstrung now, and its sheen is gone; and the Arrows lie around all pointless and unfeathered, not to go home to our hearts, any more. G. A. S.

GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL AT LIVERPOOL.

The entertainment given on Thursday night last week, in the Townhall of Liverpool, by the Mayor, Mr. W. B. Forwood, and the Mayoress, Mrs. W. B. Forwood, has afforded subjects for an amusing variety of figure Sketches, which fill two pages of this publication. Fancy-dress balls have taken place there, as well as in St. George's Hall, upon several former occasions under the Mayoralty of Sir A. B. Walker, of Lieutenant-Colonel Steble, of Mr. A. B. Forwood, in 1878, and of Mr. J. B. Royden, in 1879. The Townhall, though built at the beginning of this century, is a civic mansion of splendid apartments, worthy of the present position of Liverpool. Below the Mayor's state-rooms, in the "crypt" or vaulted passage to the Council Chamber, special decorations were required, which were contrived and executed by Mr. Gilbert Winter Moss and Mr. Kidson. They hung the walls of this passage with the richest satin embroidery of Japanese and Oriental patterns, suspended corresponding banners from the roof, with a carved Chinese lamp, and ranged a fine collection of enamel dishes and vases along the sides, with about two thousand camellias, while the floor was covered with a Persian carpet. The adjacent corridors were decorated with shrubs and greenhouse flowers. On this lower floor, in the Council Chamber and another room, supper was provided by Mr. Eberle. At the head of the grand staircase, in the principal reception-room, the company arriving, to the number of one thousand ladies and gentlemen, were received during an hour and a half by the Mayor and Mayoress, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Lathom, with Lady Maud Wilbraham, Lady Claud John Hamilton, and Lord Charles Beresford. The Mayor wore his customary Court dress; the Mayoress was attired as the Queen of Palmyra, in an antique dress of sky-blue satin, with velvet train, trimmed with ermine and silver embroidery; she wore a tiara and silver-spangled veil, silver armlets, and jewellery of pearls, diamonds, and sapphires. Lady Claud John Hamilton appeared as "Dresden China," the Countess of Lathom as Queen Catherine Howard, and Lady Maud Wilbraham as Rowena. The dancing took place in the large ball-room, where a raised dais was put up for the Mayor and Mayoress; also in a smaller ball-room, and in the dining-room. The music for dancing was furnished by Streather's band; the police band had played while the company entered the Townhall.

Among the costumes worn by such a multitude, which represented many notable characters of history, poetry, and romance, the national dresses of many ancient and modern peoples, and the fashions of many different periods, we only mention a few that were much remarked. Mr. Harold King and Mr. E. T. Gardener formed a pair as "the Cheeryble Brothers," from "Nicholas Nickleby;" the reputed originals of that amiable pair having been well-known Manchester men. Mr. C. Langton wore a portentous old-fashioned French walking-dress, as "David Sichel, avocat;" while Mr. H. Stollerfoht appeared as an American merchant; Mr. Robertson Gladstone, a Zouave Captain; Mr. Walter Gladstone, a Montenegrin; Mr. J. Cunningham, Sir Walter Raleigh, the first importer of potatoes and tobacco; Mr. C. Cream, "Bluebeard;" Mr. Alderman Samuelson, "Friar Tuck;" and Mr. E. Mawdsley, "Captain Absolute." Lord Lathom wore the uniform of her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, and Lord Charles Beresford, that of a seaman of the Royal Navy. The costumes of many of the ladies were extremely tasteful and pretty; a "sweet girl graduate," a vivandière, a Buy-a-broom girl, a Neapolitan fishwoman, contrasted with "My Great-Grandmother," in old-fashioned English full dress; or with "Olivette," from a recent stage performance; or with the impersonation of "Lawn Tennis." The stewards of the ball were Messrs. G. W. Moss, A. Earle, Dudley Ryder, R. Kellock, A. B. Forwood, T. B. Forwood, jun., F. G. Prange, J. Edwards Moss, Vincent Hall, T. B. Royden, J. G. Livingston, Corbet Lowe, R. E. Graves, T. E. Taylor, and Ernest Inman. The entertainment was kept up from nine o'clock till three in the morning. It was, altogether, a complete success.

LIVERPOOL DURING THE FROST.

Several of the Sketches presented this week show the unusual scenes that were to be observed at Liverpool, during some days of the late severe frost. Immense quantities of floating ice were brought down the river Mersey by the ebb of the high spring tides. The Birkenhead ferry steam-boats, though of considerable size and power, had much difficulty, at times, in crossing the river; while the Rock Ferry and Tranmere service was more than once stopped. Vast numbers of sea-gulls were forced by want of food to come up the estuary and the river; and would tamely or boldly accept pieces of bread or biscuit thrown to them from the steam-boats or from the Liverpool landing-stage. The work of clearing the snow, as well from that place as from the quays and wharves of the docks, gave frequent employment to a number of labourers; but the business of the port was so interrupted as to occasion much distress. Mr. Simpson, the well-known proprietor of the refreshment-room at the Landing Stage, made an effort to get relief for the poor by setting out his customary "bowl," with a placard requesting all passengers to give what they could spare for that kindly purpose. Besides this bowl for the collection of pence or silver, he provided another, to hold crumbs and scraps of food, which he dispensed to "the poor birds;" so that the bipeds, feathered as well as unfeathered, of the Liverpool and Cheshire shores, came in for a share of this popular bounty. In the streets of the town, as of other cities and towns, some temporary obstruction to traffic was caused by the heavy snowfall. A very curious freak of the frost, in the display of icicles which nature produced in a back yard of 53, Lord-street, forms the subject of one of our Artist's sketches. The house was being pulled down by builders' labourers; so that by looking through an opening of the back

wall of the shop, into the yard behind, there was a good view of this extraordinary spectacle. The festoons and pendants of ice, with one perfect arch of ice, were like a scene in a Christmas pantomime. An enterprising speculator rented this show for a few days, charging threepence to see it, and made a handsome sum of money.

OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

In our preceding articles we followed the ebb and flow of the two great tides of art in Italy and the Netherlands, and, speaking generally, the course of these main streams have been widely asunder. In coming to the English school, we find no such uniformity and consistency—no steady onward flow since it welled into light, or, rather, burst into life, like a mountain torrent, in the days of Hogarth and Reynolds and Gainsborough. Even the degree of consentaneous advance that obtained near the fountain-head was soon disunited, and in the result no school has branched into so many channels, the products of no other have been so various, or perhaps so interesting for their individuality, yet so disappointing as a whole—so kaleidoscopic and therefore so fragmentary.

There can be no doubt that our early, and must we not add our best, masters were more studious of their great Continental predecessors, and owned more allegiance to tradition. The germ of a good deal that was done by Hogarth will be found in Dutch genre and "conversation pieces." There is considerable affinity between "The Lady's Last Stake" (55), by that able painter and great satirist, and one or two works by Jan Steen here. As for the subject of this picture, we need scarcely say *autre temps, autre mœurs*; but the moral to be drawn from the vice of gambling would have had more point—and, indeed, we might almost have expected so much from Hogarth—had the tempter been an older and less well-favoured man. The obligations of Reynolds to Titian and Rembrandt are too obvious and well known to require mention; equally so are Gainsborough's passionate admiration and emulation of Vandyke—to which, indeed, he bore testimony on his death-bed; the Norwich school owes some at least of its excellence to emulation of Dutch models; and did not Turner compete successively with the great Italian and Dutch landscapists before he formed his own style—from which he was too soon to fall almost to the level of the scene-painter.

Sir Joshua Reynolds is nobly represented by works of his mature time, in which his defective education as a draughtsman, and the neglect of detail consequent upon the pressure of fashionable favour, are forgotten before their splendour of colour and potency of effect, and in which are shown to the full that marvellously subtle and sympathetic perception of what are his sitters' most characteristic gestures, expressions, and traits which qualified him as the happiest painter of children art has known. There are several of his groups of children, or with children, all of them delightful; the pretty pair, Master Angerstein and his Sister (30); the magnificent group, in the Great Room, of the children of the first Lord Melbourne, and its pendant of Lady Melbourne, with her little son throwing himself round her neck for a kiss. In this faculty of seizing the fleeting charm of a momentary action Sir Joshua is supreme; each new work of his is a surprise; and he completely escapes the stiffness and formality in portraiture from which none of the Continental masters—not even Titian and Velasquez, Rubens and Vandyke—are entirely, or at least always, free. There is another daring instance of this faculty in the male group of Lord Sydney and Colonel Acland shooting red-deer (181), the former characteristically bent forward at the moment of drawing his arrow to the head. The so-called "Nymph and Pan" (35)—the former, lying nearly nude, listening coyly to an equally bashful swain—presents, in its gaping cracks, melancholy testimony to Reynolds's experiments with bitumen and other untrustworthy colours and materials. Yet, notwithstanding the tessellated surface, what a Titianesque fulness and richness is here! Judged, however, by the highest standard of style and form, this essay in classical idealism falls short of what might be desired: neither the face of the nymph, despite its fascinating girlish beauty, nor her form, are classical in type or feeling.

Gainsborough—the airy, the graceful; the versatile—is likewise represented at his best, as well as but indifferently. The art of Gainsborough is decidedly less solid, robust, and masculine than that of Reynolds; he consequently rarely shines in male portraiture. This tame, weakling, limp, three-quarter-length of Pitt (47) can hardly be accepted as an adequate presentment of so eminent a leader of men. Pitt's features, particularly his up-turned nose, were certainly not of heroic stamp; yet the expression of the force and fire of the young chief's genius must have often transfigured that unpromising exterior; and it is the painter's first business to render the inner man. On the other hand, expression seems to be carried to excess in the killing glance of Miss Tyler's dark, glittering eyes (31), and the triumphant smile of her tightened, glistening, moist lips. Moreover, the flesh is too white; but this has probably arisen from the glazes having vanished, though this has seldom happened to the same extent, apparently, in Gainsborough's works. A far more sympathetic example of the painter is the pretty group of rustic children, "The Wood-Gatherers" (172), notwithstanding that in the brilliant, sketchy handling of the flesh the tones are here and there too dark and spotty. So intense was Gainsborough's love of the country, as well as country-folk, that he is equally at home in the fine, rich, low-toned "Landscape," numbered 50. However slight or conventional in detail, this is vastly more true in general effect, and in the poetical impression it conveys, than the toilsome productions of contemporary realists. Gainsborough's most important work, however, by far—his *capo d'opera*, probably, and one of the most exquisite masterpieces of female portraiture of any school—is the famous full-length of Lady Ligonier (177)—the tall, lithe figure gracefully posed beside a pedestal surmounted by a bronze statuette, her left elbow resting on the pedestal, and the raised hand supporting her chin, giving, as it were, a *point d'appui* for the fixed gaze directed steadily, but demurely, at the spectator. As in Leonardo da Vinci's female heads, there is a fascination in those delicately chiselled features, those Sibylline piercing eyes and latent smile, that, once seen, will ever after haunt the memory. The whole-length of rather common-place-looking Lord Ligonier hangs close by (171), but we need not recount the unhappy and finally broken relations of these two.

Hanging as a pendant to Lady Ligonier, and not altogether unworthily is a full-length of Mrs. Bankes, of Kingston Lacy (175), a masterpiece by Romney, the lady also draped in white and leaning against a pedestal—as though to show how nearly he could approach to Gainsborough as well as to Reynolds, both of whom he rivalled in fashionable favour, and for some time successfully. This, too, is beyond question a most charming work—sculpturesque in its monumental repose and the simplicity of its contours and treatment, and distinguished by a fine sense of beauty. Yet there is a certain routine mannerism and rather empty equality in the execution, and a

slight approach to meretriciousness, which falls short of the less formal yet more chaste refinement of Gainsborough.

The remaining English pictures need not detain us long. In portraiture, the most noteworthy work is a large group, from Buckingham Palace, of the three Princesses, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, daughters of George III. (133), painted with a free and full brush by Copley. The workmanship is sound and honest portion by portion; but, viewed as a whole, we feel that the effect should be more focussed: the values are too equal throughout, and, in consequence of this want of concentration, the objects do not sufficiently detach themselves one from another; the eye finds no resting-place. Stubbs, the authority on the anatomy of the horse, shows how well he could paint that animal in the equestrian group of the Melbourne family (2). The picture will bear examination, though coming to it direct from the Dutch portrait and genre pieces in the next room. The series of small pictures by George Morland, well known from the old colour-prints after them, representing the fall of "Letitia" from innocence to depravity (14–19), is hackneyed enough in the telling of the story, and in its moral; but there is a congenial charm of old-fashioned naïveté in the painting that wins admiration. Wilkie's life-size full-length seated portrait of the shrewd-looking Earl of Kellie (176), in his robes, is one of the most powerful works in the artist's later manner that we know of, and, though loaded with bitumen, it is in perfect preservation. Among the exceptionally few works of landscape in this exhibition, there is one, "Calm on the Medway" (46), by Callcott, which cannot fail to command attention if only by its magnitude. But—partly, let us admit, on account of the subject—there is less life even than usual in this sample of Sir Augustus's big pictures—many of which, however otherwise ably carried out, lack something of animation, suggestiveness, and "go." With mention of two pictures by Turner, both of his middle time, we must close this short review. In "The Lake at Tabley" (178) liveliness is given to the scene by the craft on the water and other expedients; nevertheless the ensemble is unwontedly prosaic, and the perspective not a little "out." In "Kilgarren Castle" (173) Turner's growing habit, when this was painted, of departing widely from local fact is more apparent; a kind of grandiose character is imparted that is foreign to the scene; nay, more—although this character is in itself impressive—although one may not know one inch of or care one whit for the topography—the impression is accompanied with a sense of pictorial license so obvious in the nature and intention of its artifices, that the imagination is not better satisfied than the memory—that is to say if the conception of the possible aspect of this class of scene is not divorced from reason. For instance, the mass of shadow enveloping the slope to the left, and half the lake, is too palpably introduced to impart a vague vastness to that side, and foil the light in the centre. In short, this is not the perfect art that knows how to conceal itself—a verdict which we opine posterity will pass upon a large proportion of Turner's works.

At a general assembly of the Royal Academy held yesterday week Mr. John Brett, painter, Mr. Andrew Gow, painter, and Mr. William Burges, architect, were elected Associates.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold at their rooms last Saturday the collection of paintings and drawings formed by the late Mr. S. Boddington, a great admirer and patron of Mr. T. Stothard, R.A. The collection produced £1671.

The Senatus of Glasgow University has been presented with a portrait of the Very Rev. Principal Caird, the esteemed head of the University, and Mrs. Caird with a replica. The portraits are the gift of subscribers belonging to all religious and political parties, and are the works of Mr. Millais, R.A. The Principal is represented in academic dress, and the likeness is very striking.

Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., and Mr. Woolner, R.A., who acceded to an invitation of the Rowland Hill Memorial committee to adjudicate upon the various models sent in by competing artists of a statue of Sir Rowland about to be erected at the Royal Exchange, have decided that a model, the work of Mr. E. Onslow Ford, gives the best promise; but they advise that the artist should be requested, before the commission is intrusted to him, to send in another design on a larger scale.

The Ipswich Fine-Art Club, which has already done so much to foster a good taste for art and to give Suffolk artists due honour in their own county, opened its seventh annual exhibition last Monday. There are not so many large pictures as in former years, but the general quality of the works exhibited is still higher than before. Among the oil-paintings, we may notice Mr. W. D. Batley's "Study of a Priest;" several portraits by Mr. W. R. Symonds (one that of Mr. Sterling Westhorp, and two of Mr. and Mrs. Booth, the late Mayor and Mayoress); a good view of "Harwich, from Shotley Point," by Mr. J. R. Wells, and another of the same subject, by Mr. W. A. Smith; Mr. Duvall's picture of a gamekeeper, with a white pony and dog, delivering pheasants "With his Grace's Compliments;" and two or three fine pictures of horses, by the same artist; Mr. F. G. Cotman's landscape, "From Shade to Sunshine;" Mr. Lindley Nunn's "Sunrise" on the beach at Felixstowe; Mr. Moore's "Dale Hall Farm" and "Wilford Bridge;" several Cornish coast scenes, by Mr. W. T. Griffiths; Mr. Hermann Biddell's large picture of Suffolk mares and foals, called "Our Natives;" a hunting-picture by Mr. T. Smythe; and the contributions of some lady artists—"Just Out," a pretty girl in old-fashioned ball-dress, by Mrs. Vulliamy, an amateur; Mrs. Ladell's fruit and flower pieces, and others. There is a very high degree of excellence in the works executed in water-colour that are shown at this year's exhibition. Mr. S. Read sends his grand "Interior of the Cathedral of Toledo;" Mr. F. G. Cotman, a beautiful summer landscape; Mr. C. J. Smart, "The Gateway at Cairo;" Miss Lacon, some exterior views of Cathedrals; and Messrs. Lloyd Jones, Howard Gaye, Robertson, Goddard, Binyon, and others, some works of fair merit. The exhibition is, altogether, a decided success; and the honorary secretary of the Ipswich Fine-Art Club, Mr. E. Packard, jun., to whose exertions this is greatly due, may be congratulated, with the other members of the committee, upon a continued great improvement in the result of their liberal efforts.

It is stated that Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., of Benham Park, has agreed to hunt the Craven county for three years.—The Marquis of Londonderry has given £100, and promised a similar annual subscription, towards the purchase of a pack of hounds to hunt the western portion of Durham, Sir W. Eden having decided to give up hunting that part of the county.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House yesterday week in support of the movement for holding, at the Crystal Palace, a series of International Exhibitions illustrative of our great industries and manufactures. The first Exhibition, which is to be devoted to the woollen manufactures, will be held from June to October next. Lord Elcho, M.P., Sir W. Cole, Sir Julius Vogel, and others, spoke in support of the movement, for which success was predicted.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE TROUBADOURS.

Mr. Francis Hueffer gave the first of a course of four lectures on the Troubadours on Thursday, Jan. 27. After noticing the scanty literature of the subject, especially the excellent work of Professor Diez, he deprecated the common erroneous notion that the Troubadours were mere itinerant sentimental minstrels, asserting that much of their poetry was religious, social, and political. Their language, the Provençal, or *langue d'oc*, was of the Romance family, derived from Latin, which prevailed in Southern France in the Middle Ages, and was more closely allied to Spanish dialects than to the *langue d'oïl*, that of Northern France, which eventually became the national tongue. A melodious specimen of the *langue d'oc*, by the Père Vidal, with a metrical translation, was given. In society the Troubadours held an exceptional position. They were of all ranks and professions, including Sovereigns, such as Richard Cœur de Lion, who had a poetic contest with the Dauphin, Robert of Auvergne; and examples were mentioned of both amateurs and professional minstrels. At the Courts of Princes the Troubadours were honourably welcomed, and often rewarded liberally; but were not permanently settled, which would have been contrary to their free wandering habits of life. Their popularity was no doubt largely connected with their impassioned devotion to the fair sex; yet they were also at times stern censors of moral and political depravity. Among the illustrations Mr. Hueffer commented on a poetical treatise, called "The God of Love," by Sir Amanieu des Escas, which contains a minute account of the accomplishments expected from a well-educated young lady, and of the bad habits to be avoided. Some of the advice savours of insincerity. The refining influence of the Provençal ladies upon literature was admitted; but the popular stories respecting the "Courts of Love," in connection with the Troubadours, were asserted to be utterly fabulous, as demonstrated by Diez in 1825, in opposition to the imaginary conjectures of Raynouard, in his "Choix des Poésies Originales des Troubadours," published in 1817.

TEACHINGS OF MODERN SPECTROSCOPY.

Dr. Arthur Schuster, F.R.S., gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, Jan. 28. He defined Modern Spectroscopy to be the union of the old science of spectroscopy, the object of which was purely chemical, such as the demonstration of the existence of certain elements in any compound body, by means of its spectrum, with the recently developed ideas of molecular physics. The object of his discourse was to give an account of some of the problems which the advocates of the new spectroscopy believe it to be capable of solving. He first referred to the division of spectra into three types. Line spectra appear at the highest, and continuous spectra at the lowest, temperature; while intermediate between these are the spectra with fluted bands. The different types are due to different molecular complexity. Compound bodies give spectra of fluted bands, and when elementary bodies do the same, the molecular forces must be similar; that is, the molecule will be a compound one, though it may be a compound of one element with another of the same kind. Examples were given in which changes of spectra were accompanied by changes of density. The attempts made to deduce the spectrum of a compound body from those of its elements were next mentioned; and an account was given of a few simple cases in which the change amounted to a shifting of the whole system of vibration, either towards the red or towards the blue end of the spectrum. The hope was expressed that the changes of spectra due to temperature might be made a measure of that temperature, when all other methods fail, as in the case of the sun and the stars. It was, however, pointed out that changes in the concentration or dilution of the substance employed have the same effect as a change of temperature—a fact of considerable theoretical importance.

THE AMAZONS IN GREEK LEGEND AND LITERATURE.

Mr. Sidney Colvin, M.A., Slade Professor of Fine Art, Cambridge, gave the first of a course of four lectures on the Amazons on Saturday last, Jan. 29. In beginning, he stated that the idea and name of Amazons are of Greek invention, becoming prominent during the golden age of Cimon and Pericles, in the fifth century B.C., being regarded as a mythic foreshadowing of Hellenic greatness, the result of the victories of Marathon, Salamis, Plataea, Mycale, and the Eurymedon over the invading hosts of Persia. The time of this great enlightenment of national consciousness was when epic poetry was becoming exhausted and the lyric embellishment of epic legends was beginning, together with historic compilation, dramatic vivification, and the realisations of sculpture and painting. Four Greek legends are specially conspicuous—the conflicts of the Centaurs with Herakles, Theseus, and the Lapithæ; that of the Amazons with Herakles, Theseus, and Achilles; that of the Giants with Herakles, helping the gods; and that of Eumolpus and the Thracians with Theseus and the Athenians. The Amazons, fair and terrible strangers, children of Mars, violating the sanctities of domestic life, were said to have come from the frozen north to fight on equal terms with the Greek heroes, by whom they were finally vanquished; and illustrations of the combats were shown in fine bold diagrams copied from ancient vases, one most graphically representing a Greek warrior triumphing over a prostrate Amazon. Diodorus Siculus describes a peculiar society of Amazons dwelling on the West Coast of Libya, of which some amusing details were given; but the most celebrated territories of these female warriors were in Asia Minor, and to them is attributed the foundation of Smyrna, Ephesus, the site of the temple of the virgin goddess, Artemis, Thyatira, and other cities, where their memory was long cherished. They had settlements also on the northern coasts of the Euxine. For purposes of art and literature, Professor Colvin specially commented on three famous encounters of the Amazons with Greek heroes:—1. When Herakles was sent by Eurysthenes to win and bring the girdle of the Amazonian queen Hippolyte, in which he was successful; 2. The victory of Theseus over the Amazons invading Athens to avenge his abduction of their queen Hippolyte; 3. The encounter of the Greeks with the Amazons, who came to help the Trojans, ending with the death of Penthesilea, their last queen, whose beauty, even in death, subdued the heart of the victor, Achilles. The lecture concluded with the reading of some interesting extracts, circumstantially describing this conflict, from an epic poem by Quintus Smyrnaeus, most probably compiled from the works of Arctinus, Lesches, Apollonius, and other ancient writers, his phraseology being closely modelled on that of Homer.

RED BLOOD CORPUSCLES.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., began his second lecture on the Blood, given on Tuesday last, the 1st inst., by referring to the discovery of the red corpuscles by Swammerdam, and the successive observations of Malpighi and Leeuwenhoek in the seventeenth century, and of Mr. Gulliver and others since. He then described the methods by which the shape, size, and number of bodies had been determined. In form, they generally resemble bi-concave disks, and appear to be homo-

geneous in their structure, being elastic and very slightly coloured, with a central intense shadow or nucleus. The descriptions were elucidated by diagrams and models. The methods of examination devised by Vieuvort, Welcker, Gowers, Böttcher, and other physiologists were fully explained. There appears to be no difference in the red corpuscles in males and females, nor in different races of mankind. Their number, which varies much according to the state of the health of the individual, is now readily determined by the examination of a drop of blood; and the mode adopted in medical practice was exhibited by dealing with a fresh drop of blood. The measurements of Gulliver and Welcker of the red corpuscles in the other vertebrate animals were noticed, and some peculiarities pointed out. These bodies are much the same in size in the horse and the harvest mouse, in the shrew and the giraffe. In some American amphibia, they are large enough to be visible to the naked eye. The application of the microscope, with micrometers and other appliances, to the accurate investigation of these interesting bodies is truly wonderful. Mr. G. F. Dowdeswell's paper in the January number of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, on the Appearances of the Red Blood Corpuscles of Man and other Vertebrata, was specially referred to as describing the latest researches.

Professor Robert S. Ball, LL.D., F.R.S., Astronomer-Royal for Ireland, will give a discourse on "The Distances of the Stars" on Friday evening next, the 11th inst.

THE MAGAZINES.

FIRST NOTICE.

Mr. James Payn's "A Grape from a Thorn" promises to be a constant source of amusement to the readers of the *Cornhill*. It is a thoroughly sprightly story, gay and sparkling, exciting as yet no deep sympathy, but putting us thoroughly in good humour with all the characters, even the vulgar ones, who, to say the truth, are more numerous and pronounced than would have been tolerable in a work with any high pretensions to art. "Love the Debt," a Yorkshire story, also has humour, although of a quieter sort. The writer is too prone to write about his personages, instead of letting them depict themselves. "Holiday Customs in Italy" is a very charming paper, describing these customs with spirit, and tracing them back to their roots in classical or even earlier times. "Voltaire and Shakspeare" is entertaining, but only repeats a well-known story; and a critical essay on George Eliot is poorly written, and strangely deficient in insight and sympathy.

Insight and sympathy were never wanting to the late Mr. Blackwood, and the most interesting among the contributions to the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine* records how much he did to foster the great genius we have lost. "The Private Secretary" maintains its rank as one of the brightest and cleverest novels now in course of publication. There is abundant cleverness, too, in Mr. Cox's "Protégé," a portrait, manifestly from the life, of an ill-conditioned incubus upon an Alpine expedition; and in the Highland fishing adventure "The Salmon of Clootie's Hole." Lady Martin continues her reminiscences of her great theatrical parts, Portia being the subject of the present instalment. Mr. Trollope's biography of Cicero is eulogised, and Mr. Trevelyan's biography of Fox condemned, the first with obvious personal partiality, the second with no less obvious animosity.

The *Fortnightly Review* is dull, as a whole. Mr. Swinburne's demonstration of Tennyson's superiority to Musset, with whom he has been paralleled by rash Frenchmen, was of itself hardly called for, but affords occasion for some subtle remarks on the best points of the French poet's genius and some of the weakest of the Englishman's, to whom he nevertheless accords supreme admiration. Mr. Cliffe Leslie's account of the French economist, Léonce de Laverne, has both human and scientific interest. The other writers—Mr. Spencer, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Webster, Mr. Brand—are highly competent to enlighten the world on their respective subjects, but the collective impression of their lucubrations is decidedly ponderous. The general heaviness is somewhat relieved by Professor Beesly, who approves of "Boycotting" in Ireland on the ground that it in a measure realises the social excommunication which Comte undisguisedly wished to inflict upon those who differed from his notions.

The *Nineteenth Century* has three contributions of great significance—the Dean of St. Paul's apology for the Ritualists, which entirely overlooks the real ground of popular distrust and dislike, their habit of seceding to the Church of Rome; Sir Bartle Frere's view of the Transvaal question, grave, statesman-like, and worthy of profound attention; and a still more remarkable paper on "The Breaking up of the Land Monopoly," by the Marquis of Blandford, pointing out with great ability the causes which are undermining established territorial arrangements, and recommending reconciliation with the spirit of the age as the surest method of arresting political revolution. It would be interesting to know whether this is an isolated or a representative utterance. Mr. Lucien Wolf's article on the persecution of the Jews in Germany is a powerful exposure of the real motives of this disgraceful business. The only contribution of a purely literary character is the late Mr. Dallas's essay on La Rochefoucauld—tasteful and scholarly, like everything Mr. Dallas wrote.

The most noticeable contributions to *Temple Bar* are the lively chapters of the new novel, "The Frères," and good biographical articles on Shelley and Beaumarchais. Nothing in *Time* deserves attention except the instalment of Mrs. Singleton's clever and eccentric Sophy; but this is very good and very long.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board on Thursday week, Sir Charles Reed, M.P., presiding, the School Management Committee submitted a report as to the increased work of the inspectors of schools, containing a recommendation that a seventh inspector be appointed. The proposition met with much opposition, and underwent two discussions, the result of which was that the further consideration of the subject was adjourned.—Lady Brabazon has given a cheque for £300 to provide a daily meal for the most destitute children attending the Board Schools of London.

Prince Leopold presided on Thursday week at the first meeting of the Kyrle Society, which was held in the Kensington Townhall. There was a large attendance, including Princess Louise, and Sir Frederick Leighton. Prince Leopold made an earnest appeal to all, in order that a love of beautiful things might be diffused among the poor. Amongst the objects of the society were the preservation of open spaces as gardens for the public, the formation of choirs to give concerts to the poor, decorations by mural paintings, and the gifts of flowers. The objects of the society were warmly approved. Resolutions in support were spoken to by Dr. W. H. Alchin, Mr. G. A. Sala, Mr. William Morris, the Rev. Teignmouth Shore, M. Keegan Paul, Mr. J. G. Fitch, and others.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Birch, J.; Vicar of Wednesfield.
Buss, Septimus; Vicar of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.
Knight, J. G. B.; Diocesan Inspector in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, Diocese of Ripon.
Mitchinson, John; Rector of Sibson, Leicestershire.
Parrington, J. Walter; Vicar of East Dean with Friston.
Scarlin, Walter James; Curate of West Derby, Liverpool.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Lichfield's quinquennial appeal for the Church Extension Society has produced £13,000.

A handsome Munich stained-glass window, by Messrs. Mayer, has been erected in Wirksworth church, Derbyshire.

Collections were made in the churches and chapels of Hastings and St. Leonards last Sunday in aid of the infirmary and two dispensaries of the borough. About £550, it is expected, will be handed over to these institutions.

It hardly looks as though the Church of England was losing her position as the educator of the poor, when we read in the Government returns that during the past nine years £5,630,000 has been subscribed for Church schools, against £1,323,000 for those of all other religious bodies.

The parish church of St. Michael, Highgate, having undergone improvement and enlargement, was reopened on Saturday afternoon, when the new portions of the building were consecrated by the Bishop of London, in the presence of a large congregation. A new chancel and vestry have been provided, at a cost of about £3000.

The Company appointed for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their sixty-seventh session yesterday week, at the Jerusalem Chamber. Twelve members attended. The second revision of the historical books was completed, and the revision of Proverbs was continued as far as xxiv. 14.

Mr. Newdegate, M.P., speaking on Monday at the annual meeting of the Warwickshire Scripture Readers' Society at Coventry, said that for various reasons the agencies of other denominations were now more than usually active, and if the Church of England should seem, however deceptive might be the appearance, to be careless of her charge, he was quite sure it would produce an effect most detrimental to her.

The Rev. W. J. Earle, M.A., on resigning his post as Sub-Warden and Head Assistant-Master of Uppingham School, has been presented with the following testimonials:—A pension of £150 per annum, voted unanimously by the trustees; a purse of £270 from the old and present boys of the school; and a handsome clock from the masters. Mrs. Earle also has received a valuable piece of plate from the past and present Brooklands boys.

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

The following list was read by the Senior Examiner in the Senate House yesterday week, amid the usual manifestations of interest:—

WRANGLERS.					
Ds.	Forsyth, Trinity	35	Jacoby, Sidney	70	Hitchcock, Trinity
2	Heath, Trinity	36	Witherell, John's		{ Apcar, Caius
3	Steinthal, Trinity		{ Morris, John's		{ Youngman, John's
	{ Dods, Peter's	39	White, Trinity		{ King, John's
	{ Jones, Pembroke	40	Potts, Emmanuel		{ Orrel, Trinity
6	Pollock, Trinity	41	Disney, Trinity	75	Mutimer, Trinity
7	Fountain, Pembroke.		{ Spearing, Sidney		{ Crossley, John's
8	Stokes, Sidney		{ Potter, Peter's		{ Hooker
9	Leahy, Pembroke	44	Watson, John's		{ Jones, Trinity
10	Hopkinson, Emman.	45	Robson, John's		{ Phipps, Pembroke
	{ Alston, John's	46	Tyer, King's		{ Walker, Catherine
	{ Shirres, Trin. Hall	47	Waithman, Mag.		{ Bradshaw, Christ's
13	Davison, Emman.		{ Allcroft, Jesus		{ Scudamore, Emman.
14	Eccles, Peter's		{ Dunclicliffe, Emman.		{ Biram, Trinity
	{ Beard, Trinity	50	Fowler, Trinity		{ Woodhouse, Sidney
	{ Niven, Caius		{ Potbury, John's		{ Brown, John's
	{ Hall, John's		{ Askwith, Pembroke.		{ Collins, Christ's
	{ Harker, John's		{ Hammond, Trinity		{ Walker, Trinity
19	Rendall, Trinity		{ Phear, Caius		{ Gompertz, King's
	{ Dines, Corpus	55	Thomson, Queen's		{ Halland, Corpus
	{ Frost, Clare	56	Coppock, John's	91	Rawlings, Pemb.
	{ Staveley, King's		{ Leslie, John's		{ Smith, Peter's
23	Seely, Trinity		{ Taylor, Catherine's	92	Wildman, Queen's
24	Whitney, Kings		{ Thomson, Pembroke.	93	Punch, John's
25	Williams, Christ's		{ Carter, Jesus		{ Cother, Jesus
26	Geldard, Trinity		{ Flagg, Christ's		{ Page, King's
	{ Ashley, Trin. Hall		{ Colson, Corpus	96	McMaster, Pemb.
	{ Farquhar, Pemb.		{ Glaisher, Trinity		
29	Yardley, King's		{ Stubbs, Pembroke		
30	Southworth, Caius				
SENIOR OPTIMES.		JUNIOR OPTIMES.			
Ds.	{ Matthews, Peter's	Ds.	Walmsley, Trinity		Adams, Jesus
	{ Waite, Emmanuel		{ Crowther, Corpus		Chadwick, Jesus
33	Alderson, Clare		{ Kingston, John's		Darlow, Clare
34	Burgess, Corpus		{ Richards, Sidney		Dickinson, Trinity
		63	Fisher, Trinity		Durrant, Emmanuel
		68	Armitage, Pemb.		Giles, Queen's
					Hope, Trinity
					Reed, Clare.
SENIOR OPTIMES.		JUNIOR OPTIMES.			
Ds.	{ Matthews, Peter's	Ds.	Walmsley, Trinity		Adams, Jesus
	{ Waite, Emmanuel		{ Crowther, Corpus		Chadwick, Jesus
33	Alderson, Clare		{ Kingston, John's		Darlow, Clare
34	Burgess, Corpus		{ Richards, Sidney		Dickinson, Trinity
		63	Fisher, Trinity		Durrant, Emmanuel
		68	Armitage, Pemb.		Giles, Queen's
					Hope, Trinity
					Reed, Clare.

The Senior Wrangler is Mr. Andrew Russell Forsyth, son of the late Mr. John Forsyth; the second, Mr. Robert Samuel Heath, is the second son of Mr. Samuel Heath, of Thornton Curtis, Lincolnshire; and the third, Mr. Alfred E. Steinthal, is the eldest son of the Rev. S. A. Steinthal, of Manchester. All three were educated at Trinity College.

The Senate House was filled last Saturday morning with persons anxious to witness the conferring of the degrees upon those men who had passed in the several triposes. The Senior Wrangler was loudly cheered, and cheers were also given for Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright. The last man in the Mathematical Tripos, Mr. McMaster, was presented with a shovel, not with a wooden spoon, as is usual. The shovel had painted upon it the college arms, and was suspended by the strings across the building. After Mr. McMaster had taken his degree, he carried the shovel away, amid vociferous cheers.

Girton College has been again successful in the Mathematical Tripos. The Senior Moderator has reported that the papers of Miss M. Pailthorpe, a student of the college, would have entitled her to be placed between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wranglers. Three other students of the college were also examined, of whom Miss H. M. Sheldon would have been a Senior Optime, and Miss S. Marks and Miss K. Gale Junior Optimas. Miss Pailthorpe held one of the scholarships given by Mr. R. S. Wright, and Miss Gale one of the exhibitions of the Clothworkers' Company.

Ridley Hall, Cambridge, was opened yesterday week. The building, which cost ten thousand pounds, is intended for students, after having degrees, to train them for parochial work. The Vice-Chancellor said the University Commissioners intended to abolish resident fellowships, and the mode of electing heads of houses, so the masters of colleges might be appointed without professing any religious creed.

At Oxford University the Davies Chinese Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. William Coward Bradley, B.A., of Queen's College. Mr. Bradley was formerly a scholar of Queen's College, and gained the Boden Sanscrit Scholarship in 1879. The examiners testify to the excellence of the papers of Mr. R. C. N. Kelly, of Worcester College.—Mr. H. J. Gibson, formerly of Rossall School, has been elected to the vacant Casberd Scholarship of £80 for four years at St. John's College. Mr. R. C. Perry, formerly of Merchant Taylors' School, has been elected to a similar scholarship, tenable for one year only. Exhibitions have been awarded to Mr. G. W. Ellis and Mr. T. W. Haycroft, commoners of that college.



SKETCHES OF THE FANCY DRESS BALL AT LIVERPOOL.

OBITUARY.

SIR BRUCE CHICHESTER, BART.

Sir Alexander Palmer Bruce Chichester, Bart., of Arlington Court, Devon, died on the 25th ult., at his seat near Barnstaple. He was born Dec. 24, 1842, the eldest son of Colonel Sir John Palmer Chichester, Bart., by Caroline, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Thistlethwayte, of Southwick Park, Hants, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, Dec. 20, 1851. He married, Feb. 9, 1865, Rosalie Amelia, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne, of Cranbury Park and Western Grove, Hants, and leaves an only child, Rosalie Caroline. Sir Bruce was educated at Harrow, was J.P. for Devonshire, and served as High Sheriff in 1868. The baronetcy, conferred in 1840, now becomes extinct. The Chichesters of Arlington are a branch of the very ancient family of Chichester of Raleigh.

SIR GEORGE JACOB.

Major-General Sir George Le Grand Jacob, K.C.S.I., C.B., died on the 27th ult., at his residence, Queensborough-terrace, in his seventy-sixth year. He was son of Mr. John Jacob, of Guernsey, by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Le Grand, of Canterbury, and was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey. He entered the Indian Army in 1821, and served in numerous affairs in India, the Mutiny, &c. From 1857 to 1859 he was Special Political Commissioner of the Southern Mahratta country, and in 1869 was made a Knight of the Star of India, having previously, in 1859, been created C.B. He married, in 1835, Emily, daughter of Colonel Utterton, of Heath Lodge, Croydon.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. James Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ College, Cambridge, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, on the 23rd ult., in his seventy-first year.

Andrew Wood, LL.D., D.C.L., an eminent medical practitioner of Edinburgh, on the 25th ult., aged seventy. He was President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland in 1855.

Mrs. Samuel Carter Hall, who has been associated with her husband in literary work for more than half a century, on the 29th ult., at Devon Lodge, East Molesey, at the age of eighty-one.

Mr. George Parbury, J.P. and D.L., late member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, on the 27th ult., at Caterham, Surrey, aged seventy-four. He was twice married; first, in 1833, to Mary Anne Joanna, only child of Mr. Edward Ellis, of Hertford Priory; and secondly, in 1849, to Lucy Wilson, daughter of Sir John Key, Bart., and leaves issue.

Major-General John Noble Arbuthnot Freese, C.B., Colonel Royal Artillery, on the 25th ult., at Southsea. He was born in 1813, entered the Army in 1832, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1864. He served in the expedition to China and in the Crimea, including Inkerman and Sebastopol, and had a medal and two clasps, the Turkish medal, and the Order of the Medjidie.

Charlotte, Lady Glamis, on the 19th ult., at Redbourne, St. Albans, in her eighty-fourth year. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Mr. Joseph Valentine Grinstead, and was married, in 1820, to George, Lord Glamis (only son of Thomas, eleventh Earl of Strathmore), who died in 1834, during his father's lifetime. By this union Lady Glamis was mother of Thomas George, twelfth Earl of Strathmore, and of the present Earl.

Mr. Thomas Hext, of Trenarren, Cornwall, J.P. and D.L., on the 26th ult., aged seventy-five. He was the eldest son of Mr. John Hext, of Trenarren, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Staniforth, of Darnall, Yorkshire. He married, in 1845, Rhoda Charleton, daughter of the Rev. Henry Farr Yeatman, of Stock House, Dorsetshire, and leaves issue. The family of Hext has for centuries been resident in Cornwall and Devon.

Mr. John Lewis More-O'Ferrall, M.A., J.P., and D.L., for many years Commissioner of the Metropolitan Force, Dublin, on the 21st ult., at Granite Hall, Kingstown, near Dublin, aged eighty. Mr. More-O'Ferrall was second son of Mr. Ambrose More-O'Ferrall, of Ballyna, in the county of Kildare, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Bagot, of Castle Bagot, in the county of Dublin. He married, 1836, Clara, daughter of Mr. Thomas Segrave, of Cabra, in the county of Dublin, and leaves issue.

The Rev. John Brooke, of Houghton Hall, Shropshire, on the 27th ult., at his seat near Shifnal, in his seventy-eighth year. He was second son of Mr. George Brooke Briggs Brooke, by Henrietta, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Massey, of Walton-on-the-Hill. He married, in 1843, Georgiana Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. John Coates, of Woodcote, Salop, and leaves, with other issue, a son, Mr. John Townshend Brooke, J.P., married to Lady Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of William, fourth Earl of Dartmouth.

Matthew Henry Marsh, Esq., of Ramridge, Hants, M.A., J.P., and D.L., on the 26th ult., at Bournemouth. He was son of the Rev. Matthew Marsh, Chancellor and Canon of Salisbury, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Peter B. Brodie, who was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1836. He sat in Parliament for Salisbury from 1857 to 1868, and was formerly a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. He married, in 1844, Eliza Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Merewether, and leaves three daughters.

Lieutenant-General William Philip Hampton, late of the Bengal Army, at 65, Haverstock-hill, on the 23rd ult., aged seventy. He entered the Army in 1828, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877. His services were many and important. He was in the Afghanistan War of 1839, including the capture of Kelat. In 1843 he took part in the Gwalior campaign, and was present at Maharajpore; and in 1848-9 he served in the Punjab, and was at Chillianwallah and Goojerat. In 1850 he assisted at the forcing of the Kohat Pass, and commanded the 31st Bengal Native Infantry during the Mutiny.

Mr. Edward Holroyd, on the 29th ult., at his residence at Wimbledon, in his eighty-seventh year. He was the third son of the eminent Judge Sir George S. Holroyd. For seven years he practised as a Special Pleader under the Bar, having a large business and ten pupils, amongst whom may be mentioned the late Sir David Dundas, afterwards Solicitor-General. Mr. Holroyd was called to the Bar on April 26, 1826. In the following November he was appointed by Lord Lyndhurst one of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy under the old system, and on Oct. 31, 1831, he was appointed by Lord Brougham a Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy, then established, and held the position of Senior Commissioner on the abolition of the court, in December, 1869, having been in office for a longer period than any Judge then on the Bench. On his well-earned retirement, the Hon. Commissioner was publicly thanked by the Bar and by the solicitors of his Court for his invariable courtesy and kindness during his lengthened term of office.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E L G (Blackwater).—It was acknowledged last week, having arrived too late for notice before. No. 1920 appears to have baffled many of our regular solvers.

P J (Broadmoor).—None of the positions with which you have favoured us are up to our standard of publication. The chief defect in all of them is that too many powerful pieces are employed in working out rather commonplace combinations, the result being something to confuse and nothing to edify the solver.

H L (Berlin).—The variation in question escaped our observation; but you are right.

C A B (Bombay).—In No. 1918, after 1. Q to B 8th, should Black 1. P takes B, the continuation is 2. Q takes B mate. In No. 1921, Black's reply to 1. Kt takes P at B 3rd (ch) is 1. R takes Kt.

G H McL (St John's-wood).—It shall appear in the course of the present month.

T W (Canterbury).—The Chess Column has appeared every week. We should be glad to see the Number you refer to.

J H S (Birkenhead).—In No. 1921 if Black, instead of 1. P takes Kt, play 1. K to K 3rd. White continues with 2. Kt to Q B 6th, discover check, and mates next move with the same Knight or with Rook, according to Black's play.

TRIAL (Glasgow).—We have examined the position referred to in your note, and believe that Black should win, owing to White's forces being shut up at home.

TR Z (Alexandria).—Thanks for the problem.

NUOVO RIVISTA (Leghorn).—We have pleasure in complying with your wish, and have addressed a letter to you on the subject.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1919 received from William Pocock (Cape Town); of No. 1921 from Va, U.S.; and of No. 1924 from Emile Frau.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1925 received from Pierce Jones, A Spoletti (Alexandria), Theodore Zamiro (Alexandria), Emile Frau, and Stuart Berkeley.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1926 received from Pierce Jones, Sudbury Suffolk, C. Ellis, M H Moorhouse, E Bohnstedt, Scipio, E J Edwards, W J Eggleston, W F R (Swansea), and Fred Littleboy.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1927 received from H B, P E Purchas, Shadforth, J Tucker, Pierce Jones, Lulu, H H Noyes, R Ingersoll, W Hillier, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, Elsie, H K Awdry, Ben Nevis, C Darragh, F Ferris, T H Holdron, R J Vines, An Old Hand, C Oswald, Nerina, D W Kell, Otto Fulder (Ghent), G L Mayne, Aaron Harper, E Elsbury, S Farrant, Q W Law, M O'Halloran, Jupiter Junior, E Castle (Paris), S Lowndes, F G Parolde, D Templeton, R Gray, Sidmouth, Fred Littleboy, Frank Littleboy, M H Moorhouse, Semaj, Dr F St. Alpha, E L G, J W W, F E Holland, D W (Guernsey), T Jenkinson, H Blacklock, N Cator, H Langford, W F R (Swansea), E P Vuillamy, Cant, G S Hockin, East Marden, J Perez Ventoso, E J Edwards, E London, Gatehead-on-Tyne, James Dobson, Sudbury Suffolk, R H Brooke, Theodore Willink, J J Heaton, G A (Donchurch), Norman Rumbelow, A M Colborne, and J H Symington.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE HERMIT OF TRENAI'S PROBLEM received from R E, Pierce Jones, J J Heaton, E L G, C S Hockin, J Tucker, East Marden, R H Brooks, Norman Rumbelow, and Shadforth.

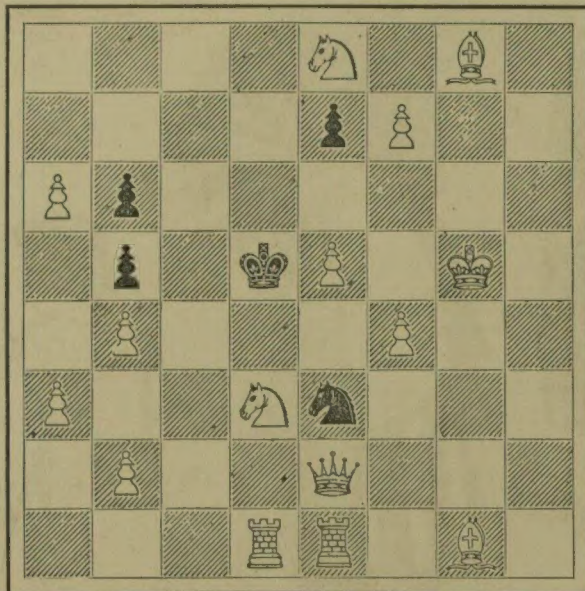
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1926.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 8th R to B 8th
2. Q to R 2nd Any move
3. Q takes B or Kt, or Kt takes B, or R to B sq, mating, according to Black's play.

PROBLEM No. 1929.

By FRIDSWIDE F. BEECHY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Mr. Blackburne has been delighting our country friends with exhibitions of chess without the chessboard, and as is usual with him in these prodigious efforts of memory and imagination, with uniform success. Appended is one of ten games played by him concurrently and *sans voir* at Burton-on-Trent on the 18th ultimo; and our readers will agree with us that, as regards fertility of resource and ingenuity of combination, Mr. Blackburne's conduct of the game is worthy of any player with the board and pieces before him:—

(Danish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. Wright.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. Wright.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. R to K 5th	Kt to R 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. R to K 5th	Kt to R 3rd
3. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	19. R to K 5th	Kt to R 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	P takes P	20. Kt to K 6th	P to Kt 4th
5. Q B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	21. Kt takes Kt P	P to Kt 4th
6. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Kt 5th (ch)	22. Kt to K 6th	P to Kt 4th
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	23. Kt to K 6th	P to Kt 4th
8. Castles	P to Q 4th	24. Kt to K 6th	P to Kt 4th
9. P takes P	Kt takes P	25. Kt to K 6th	P to Kt 4th
10. Q to Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	26. Kt to K 6th	P to Kt 4th
11. B takes Kt	B takes Kt	27. Queen mates.	
12. B to B 4th	B to B 2nd		
13. Q R to Q sq	Q to B 2nd		
14. Q to B 3rd	B to R 3rd		
15. Kt to Kt 5th	B to K B 4th		
16. K K to K sq	B to K B 4th		
17. R to K 5th	Kt to R 3rd		
18. R to K 5th	Kt to R 3rd		
19. R to K 5th	Kt to R 3rd		
20. Kt to K 6th	P to Kt 4th		
21. Kt takes Kt P	P to Kt 4th		
22. Kt to K 6th	P to Kt 4th		
23. Kt to K 6th	P to Kt 4th		
24. Kt to K 6th	P to Kt 4th		
25. Kt to K 6th	P to Kt 4th		
26. Kt to K 6th	P to Kt 4th		
27. Queen mates.			

"Elementary Chess Problems" is the title of a very interesting selection from the compositions of Mr. J. P. Taylor, just published by Mr. G. C. Heywood, of High-road, Lee, Kent. Excepting three or four positions which have been specially composed for this book, all the problems have appeared in contemporary publications within the last few years, many of them in this column, and having therefore passed the ordeal of public criticism, call for no extended comment now or here. It will suffice to observe that Mr. Taylor's *facile princeps* in the composition of these happy thoughts in Black and White called two-move chess problems, and that he has shown excellent judgment in selecting the best specimens of his work. The book opens with a few hints to young composers which possess the merit of being concise as well as practical. Author and Publisher being both chessplayers and problem composers of known skill, it is not to be wondered at that the book is superbly printed. We can cordially recommend the "Elementary Chess Problems," and, in accordance with a time-honoured custom, quote one of them not previously published. Such of our readers as may recollect Mr. A. E. Studt's fine three-move problem, published by us on June 26 last year, married by an indefinite first move, will observe a close resemblance in the mating position between that and Mr. Taylor's composition. Both these gentlemen were above suspicion of either of them, being indebted to the other's work for the conception, and we select this problem from the others merely because it furnishes another illustration of fortuitous coincidence in the construction of chess problems.

White: K at K 3rd, Q at K Kt 5th, R's at Q 2nd and Q R 5th, Kt's at Q 5th and Q 8th, B's at K B square and K B 4th. (Eight pieces.)
Black: K at Q 4th, Kt at K 5th, B at K B 4th; Pawns at K Kt 3rd, K B 7th, and Q 6th. (Six pieces.)
White to play, and mate in two moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 23, 1877) with two codicils (dated Jan. 23, 1879, and June 3, 1880) of the Right Hon. Beilby Richard, Baron Wenlock, late of Wenlock, Shropshire, and of Escrick Park, Yorkshire, who died on Nov. 6 last, has been proved at the district registry, York, by the Dowager Baroness Wenlock, the widow, and John Coleman, two of the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Elizabeth, Lady Wenlock, £2000, certain horses and carriages, and the jewels usually worn by her; she is to have the use for life of the family jewels and such plate as she may select; at her decease these are made heirlooms to go with the estates; he also leaves her £1000 per annum for life, in addition to the jointure secured to her by her marriage settlement, and Monk Hopton House, Salop, with the furniture, or Escrick Villa, Yorkshire, for a residence, as she may elect. All his manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the counties of York and Salop (except Weel, Yorkshire, and Monk Hopton and Priors Ditton, Salop) he devises to the use of his second son, Richard Thompson Lawley, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively in tail male. His property at Monk Hopton and Priors Ditton, Salop, he devises to the use of his second son, Richard Thompson Lawley, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively in tail male. He gives to his eldest son absolutely all his live and dead farming and agricultural stock and implements of husbandry, and the use of all his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects for life, after which they are to go with the estates; to each of his four younger sons, £30,000; to each of his four daughters, £15,000; and legacies to many of his servants, conditional on their being in his service at the time of his decease. The advowson and rectory of Marston, Yorkshire, is left to trustees, for the purpose of his son Algernon George, if in holy orders, being presented to it at the next vacancy. The residue of his real estate is directed to be sold, and the proceeds, with the residuary personal estate, laid out in the purchase of land about Escrick, to be settled the same as the family estates.

The will (dated Aug. 19, 1880) of Mr. John Davidson, late of No. 6, Albemarle-street, who died on Dec. 3 last, was proved on Dec. 30 last by the Rev. Lionel Davidson, the brother, and Gerard Frederick Miller, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to the museum of the Royal United Service Institution an embossed helmet, an embossed pistol (in case), a gilt spear-head (in case), his New Zealand jade patapato (in case), and the gilt and chased Cashmere sword once exhibited there. There are considerable legacies to his brothers, sisters, godchildren, and others; and the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his brother Thomas.

The will (dated Aug. 13, 1880) of Mr. John Bennett, late of No. 35, Ladbroke-square, Notting-hill, who died on Dec. 4 last, was proved on Dec. 22 last by William Bennett, the son, and Richard Harris, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Harriett Bennett, £300, and his household furniture and effects, and for life the dividends of £10,000 Indian railway stock; and he makes provision for his children, and the widows and children of his deceased sons. After giving some other legacies, he leaves the residue to his two sons, Robert Dryhurst and William.

The will (dated June 25, 1878) with a codicil (dated Nov. 12, 1879) of Mrs. Sarah Murgatroyd, late of Hangingroyd, Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, who died on Oct. 26 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by John Murgatroyd, Champion Murgatroyd, and Henry Murgatroyd Thomas, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix, after making provision for her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Helen Eastwood, and the three children of her deceased daughter, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Cumliffe, gives the residue of her property to her said three sons.

The will (dated Sept. 9, 1876) of Mr. Edward Byron Noden, late of No. 76, Angel-road, Brixton, who died on Dec. 18 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by John Bragg and William Waggoner, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator, after giving a few legacies, leaves the residue of his property upon trust for his aunt, Frances Byron, for life; and at her decease, among other legacies, he bequeaths £1000 each to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Lancashire Independent College, Withington, near Manchester, to be invested and the income appropriated towards the maintenance of the library of the said college by an annual purchase of books, and the Railway Benevolent Institution, to be applied in the payment of £10 a year each to four widows of railway officers according to the arrangements now existing, and the investment to be known as The Byron Noden Fund;—£500 each to the London Missionary Society, the London City Mission, the Manchester City Mission, Birch's Home for Orphans, Cornbrook, near Manchester; the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Old Trafford, Manchester; the Idiot Asylum, Earlswood, the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road; the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Fulham-road; and the Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, near Croydon;—£300 each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney-heath; and the Orphan Working School, Maitland-park, Haverstock-hill;—£250 each to Miss Marsh's Convalescent Hospital at Brighton; and the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Old Kent-road;—£200 each to the London Hospital, Whitechapel; St. Mark's Hospital, City-road; the Lewisham Congregational School, Lewisham; the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-road; and the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead;—and £100 to the Colonial Missionary Society Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. As to the ultimate residue, one third is to go to the Railway Benevolent Institution, and the remaining two thirds among such charitable institutions as the trustees shall see fit.

The will (dated June 12, 1869) of the Rev. Frederick James Jobson, D.D., ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, late of No. 21, Highbury-place, Islington, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 13th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Jobson, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives all his real and personal estate for her sole and separate use and benefit. The personal estate is sworn under £12,000.

The will and codicil (both dated Dec. 4, 1879) of General Henry Duncan Twysden, late of East Stonehouse, Devon, who died on Nov. 5 last at Harrogate, were proved on the 11th ult. by Mrs. Martha Louisa Twysden, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

The will (dated July 24, 1869) of Mrs. Ellen Kean (the widow of the late Charles Kean), late of No. 47, Queensborough-terrace, Kensington-gardens, who died on Aug. 20 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Mrs. Mary Maria Logie, the daughter and acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £3000. The testatrix bequeaths to her niece, Miss Martha Eliza Chapman, £1000 railway stock, certain furniture, books, and pictures, and her dog "Toozey," free of legacy duty; and the residue of her property to her said daughter.

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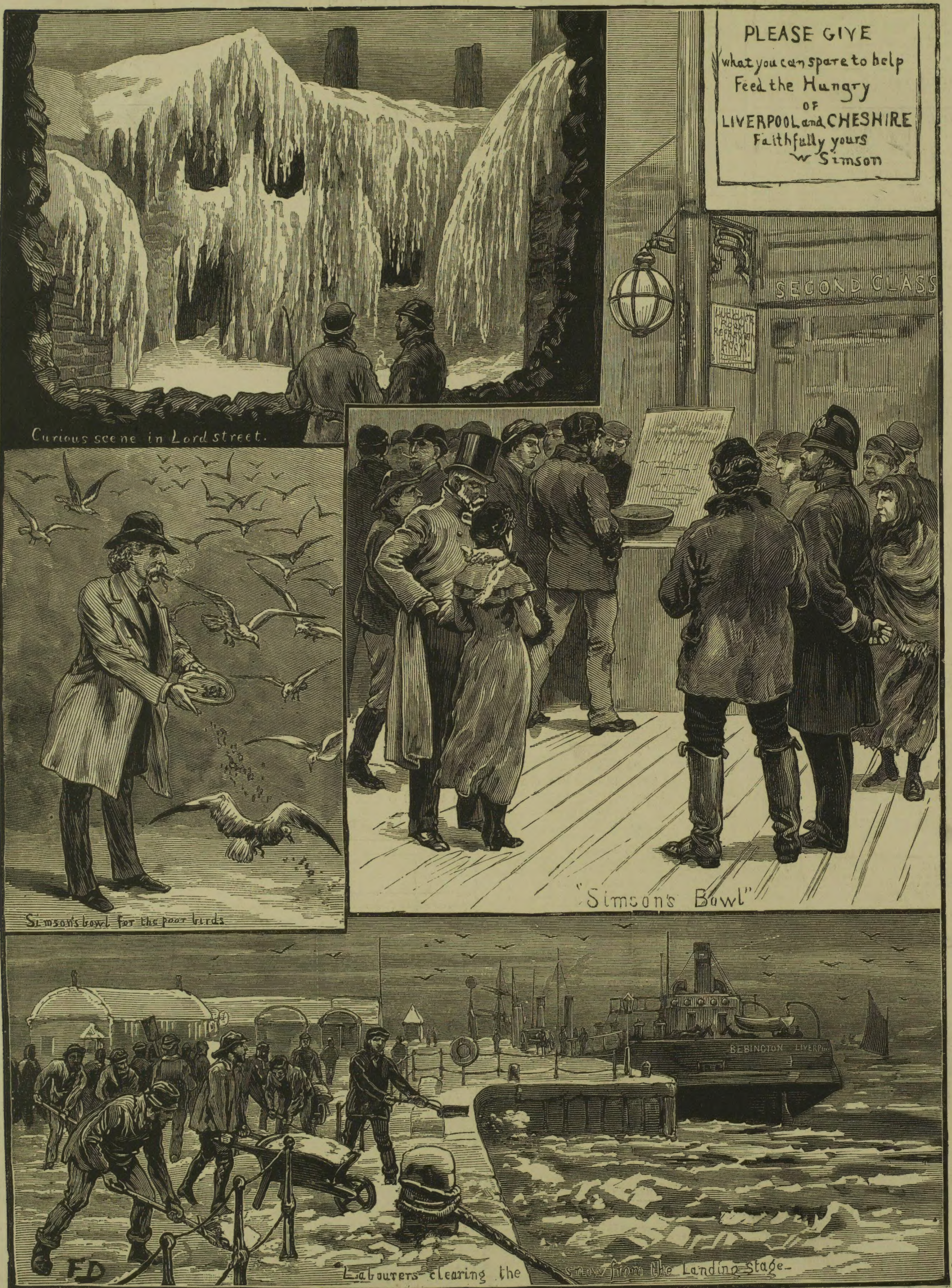
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 If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use
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 Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly



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